The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8902.—VOL. LIV. MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th November, at Hursley, Hastings River, Port Macquarie, the wife of Mr. Fyrland Justinian Fayne, of a son.

On the 26th November, at her residence, Grey-street, South Brisbane, Mrs. John Fyfe, jun., of a daughter.

On the 28th November, at her residence, Campbell-street, Balmain, Mr. A. C. Delohery, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, 641, George-street South, Mrs. Monnie Mawer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd November, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, William David, eldest son of David Buist, Esq., George-street, Sydney, to Louisa, second daughter of Thomas Jones, Esq., Redfern. No cards.

On the 25th November, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. B. Davis, Joshua, second son of Samuel Phillips, Esq., to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. G. Moss, wine merchant, both of Sydney.

DEATH.

On the 2nd instant, at the residence of her son, 214, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Sarah Usher, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Usher, Senr., in her 61st year.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to EUROPE, via TORRES STRAITS and BATAVIA.
Calling at GLADSTONE, BOWEN (Port Denison), and SOMERSET (Cape York).
The Colonial Mail Contract Steamship
HERO, 1200 tons,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from
MORETON BAY
on THURSDAY, 20th December.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
For BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
LADY YOUNG,
on THURSDAY, 6th December, at 6 p.m.
For ROCKHAMPTON direct,
LADY BOWEN,
on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 5 p.m.
For further particulars apply to
A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 29th December inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE and MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township, on MONDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE).
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30.
TO HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.—Rangatira, about 10th instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, this morning, Monday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Steamer, Wednesday morning, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturdays and forwarded per steamer on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Monday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON — James Paterson, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Saturday, 15th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, Tuesday, 11th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports. No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—☞ The S. S. YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
Saloon, £0 10s. 0d. Steerage, £0 5s. 0d.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 4th December, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, the AGNES IRVING, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, via Newcastle, the GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The FIRE KING, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from the Caledonian Wharf, foot of King-street. No cargo will be received after 3 p.m. Great reduction is made on freight, which must be paid by the shipper in Sydney. See other advertisement.
WILLIAM DALTON, Agent.

STEAMER FIRE KING.—Great Reduction in Freight to and from the Manning River, as follows:—Maize, from 2s 9d bag to 2s 6d; dead weight from Sydney, from 20s to 12s 6d for a ton shipped by one party, and 15s per ton for less quantity. No wharfage charged.
WILLIAM DALTON, Agent, King-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S.S. CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, from Grafton Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th instant.

Saloon	£7	0	0
Return ticket, available 4 months	12	0	0
Steerage	4	0	0

No cargo received on day of sailing.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.30.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.40, 5.30.
Fares, 1s. each way, children, 6d.
S. H. WILSON.

JANE, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The FLYING FISH. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY AND WARNETON, MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner TERRARA, Market Wharf.

AMITY, for MANNING RIVER, on TUESDAY. Freight or passage apply on board, Roddam's Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and ALBERT RIVER, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—☞ The clipper schooner LISMORE, Mathews, commander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—☞ The Aberdeen clipper schooner MARY SMITH, Watson, master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain on board, at Albion Wharf; or J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR PORT MACKAY, PORT DENISON, and CLEVELAND BAY.—The fine clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA, H. C. Earl, master, is completing loading at Towns' Wharf, will clear at the Customs and sails THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite brig WILD WAVE, 180 tons register, Captain M. Brown, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. Austin, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched with her usual punctuality.
Shippers are particularly requested to make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper brig RITA, A. Robertson, commander (hourly expected) will, on arrival, have her accustomed dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRTY MILES FOR EIGHTPENCE.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The swift and commodious steamers EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN, Daily, from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

☞ Fares at less than half the railway rates.

From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.25, and 7.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 4.45, and 7.15
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter past these hours.
Refreshments may be had on board.
Fares between Sydney, Gladesville, and Ryde, 1s cabin, return 1s 6d; steerage 9d, return 1s.
Fares between Sydney, Hunter's Hill, and Cockatoo, 9d cabin, return 1s; steerage 6d, return 9d.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, THIS DAY, at noon; and Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
EDEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at noon.

LOWEST REDUCED FARES.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
From King-street Wharf.

The PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S new, swift, and commodious Saloon Steamer ADELAIDE, and the steamer YSABEL, will ply daily, from King-street Wharf.

For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, at *7, 9, *10, 11.30 a.m.; *1, 2.38, *4.10, 5, and 6 p.m.
For GLADESVILLE and RYDE, *7, 9, *10, 11.30, *1. 2.30, 5, and *6.
For PENNANT HILLS, 11.30 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Leaves RYDE, 7.40, *8.30, 10, *11.30, 1.20, *2.30, 3.40, *7; GLADESVILLE, 15 minutes after these times; HUNTER'S HILL, 30 minutes, and at 5 p.m.

Refreshments on board.
* YSABEL'S trips.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—☞ The clipper schooner JASON is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

HOKITIKA.—The clipper-schooner JANE LOCKHART, now loading, will sail on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN (calling off HOKITIKA to land passengers should sufficient inducement offer).—The fine clipper schooner SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, commander, will sail on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—Ship OLIVIER MADELINE will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER and ADET, Macquarie-place.

FOR SHANGHAI.—☞ The fine barque SIAM, Captain Tiedemann, will sail for the above port in the beginning of December.
For light freight or passage apply to THOMAS HALE, Exchange.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (carrying Steerage Passengers).—☞ The fine clipper barque JOHN EYSTON, 800 tons burthen, Wynne, master, will be dispatched during the first week in December. Has splendid accommodation for steerage passengers.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—The STRATHDON has elegant and roomy saloon accommodation, and room for a few intermediate passengers.
Apply to Captain PILE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for London.—The favourite clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 2000 tons burden, will sail on the 10th instant, carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Walter Hood.—The fine clipper ship AGNES BANFIELD, 510 tons register, 3 years old, and classed A1 at Lloyds' for 13 years, R. Bastian, commander. Having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BASTIAN, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS.—To sail 15th January, for LONDON.—The regular trader NOURMAHAL, 13 years A1 at Lloyds, John Fowler, commander.
All dead weight and large portion of cargo are engaged.
For passage or freight apply to Captain FOWLER, YOUNG, LARK, and BENNET; WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS.—For LONDON, to sail 20th DECEMBER, the new clipper ship GENERAL LEE, 987 tons register, classed at Lloyd's 14 years A 1; William Cruikshank, commander. Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay. Having nearly completed the whole of her cargo, will sail as above.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Wool and light Freight only, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and greater part of her wool engaged.—The A1 12-year clipper ship SATTARA, William Thomas, commander.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For terms of freight apply to the Captain on board; R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Underwood street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1305 tons register, James Rose, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and a large portion of her wool engaged, will have quick dispatch. Has superior and roomy saloon accommodation, and deck house for intermediate passengers.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels making an average passage of eighty days will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
STRATHDON	1010	Pile	December
COLONIAL EMPIRE	1100	Rose	January
JOHN DUTHIE	1031	Phillips	February
DAMASCUS	960	Bowden	March
CHRISTIANA THOMPSON	1100	Murray	April

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON, for wool and passengers only.—The well-known Aberdeen clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, Captain Pirie, having all her dead weight and a large portion of her wool on board, will meet with quick dispatch.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PIRIE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CONSIGNEE of 36 LOGS PINE, marked JE, ex Ballina, from the Richmond River, is requested to take NOTICE that unless the same is removed and freight paid by 6 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, it will be sold by public auction on account of whom it may concern.
The above notice is rendered necessary by the timber being afloat.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.

SHIP ANONYMA, from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, before any goods leave the wharf. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 14, Macquarie-place.
Captain CUTHBERTSON will not be responsible for any debts his crew may contract.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES by ship LONGWOOD, from Liverpool.
The undermentioned goods have not been claimed; unless freight is paid before MONDAY, 3rd December, they will be sold for account of whom it may concern, for freight and charges.
Bill of lading dated Liverpool, 5th July, 1866, shipped by Lewis and Co., consigned to———:
240 sacks, said to contain 12 tons common white salt. Freight, £29 14s.
Bill of lading dated Liverpool, 17th July, 1866, shipped by Mechen and Co., consigned to order:
JW, one truss samples. Freight, 10s 6d.
H. PLENGE, Master ship Longwood.

FOR SALE, schooner Margaret and Mary; large burthen, light draught, well found. H. MOON.

WANTED, to CHARTER VESSEL for timber. H. MOON, 227, George-street.

FOR SALE, two SHIP'S BOATS, one handy PUNT. H. MOON, 227, George-street.

STEAMER CULLODEN for Picnic Parties and Towing. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—The Officers of the Volunteer Force, Sydney and Suburbs, are requested to MEET the Officer commanding, at 4.15 p.m. THIS DAY, at Brigade Office, Hyde Park.
A full attendance is particularly requested.
By Command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade Adjutant.
Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 3rd December, 1866.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—A Committee MEETING will be held in the School of Arts, Balmain, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th instant, at 8 o'clock. All Accounts against the Committee must be sent in at once to the undersigned.
FRAS. SPENCE, Hon. Sec.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The Committee appointed to initiate measures in opposition to the degrading and pernicious principles of cumulative votes and other obnoxious features of the proposed Municipalities Bill now before Parliament, will meet at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 4th, at half-past 3 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN PIGEON SHOOTING CLUB.—The Monthly MEETING will take place on MONDAY next, 3rd December, at Mr. Charles Beal's Hotel. Members are earnestly requested to attend.
H. NEWCOMBE, Hon. Secretary.

TO PAINTERS.—The Quarterly MEETING of the Operative Painters' Society, will be held at the Gardener's Arms, York-street on TUESDAY EVENING, December 4th. Members are requested to attend at 8 o'clock sharp. By order of the Chairman.
JOSEPH M'NEILLY, Secretary.

BALMAIN.—St. Mary's Literary Institute, Tuesday Evening. Rehearsal To-night at 8.

CITY MISSION CHAPEL, Sussex-street.—The Monthly MEETING for Recitations, &c., will be given MONDAY EVENING, the 3rd, at half-past 7.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND M. I. SOCIETY.—General MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Business of importance with reference to forthcoming concert. Members particularly requested to attend.
FRED. H. D. PEGUS, Hon. Sec.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—A Public MEETING in support of the above object will be held at the
SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN,
on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th December.
Chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock by the Rev. RALPH MANSFIELD,
Chairman of the Municipality; and the following gentlemen, among others, have kindly consented to take part in the proceedings:—

Rev. W. Stack	D. Evans
N. D. Stenhouse, Esq.	M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
D. Elliott	

ALEXANDER OGILVIE, A. J. RILEY, Secretaries.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A MEETING of Grocers' Assistants will be held at Mr. W. Clark's Assembly Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, York-street.—A very important and amusing LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. KILIAN COLL, in the above Hall, on TUESDAY next, the 4th December. Subject: "The nature of Love."
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m.; lecture to commence at 8. Chairs 3s; reserved seats 2s; gallery 1s.

ST. STEPHEN'S, NEWTOWN.—The Rev. THOMAS SMITH will LECTURE on "Ups and Downs," in the Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. Admission 1s.

CITY AUDITORS for 1867.—Mr. Richard Creagh most respectfully announces himself a candidate for re-election.

No. 66-110. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 1st December, 1866.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

SCRUTINY OF BALLOT PAPERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCRUTINY of the Ballot Papers, received during the Election of Aldermen this day, will take place at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the Returning-Officer, presiding officers, and such scrutineers as may then attend.
JOHN SUTTON, Returning-Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's office, Sydney, 8th October, 1866.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament during the present session for leave to introduce a bill to enable the Municipal Council of Sydney to sell and dispose of a portion of the land known as the Sydney Common, and to expand the moneys arising therefrom in improving the residue of the said land; and for other purposes in the said bill named.
Dated at the Town Hall, Sydney, this 8th day of October, A. D. 1866.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of WALTER HAMILTON, of Sydney, baker.
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at Sydney, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon after as the course of business will permit, that the estate of the above-named insolvent may be released from sequestration, an offer of composition of one penny in the pound having been accepted by the creditors of the said insolvent at meetings duly called for that purpose, as required by the Act in such case made and provided, and such composition having been duly paid.
Dated this first day of December, A.D. 1866.
STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, Attorney for the said Walter Hamilton.

IN THE WILL of the late E. B. CORNISH, Esq.—The Executors request that all CLAIMS against the Estate may be forwarded at once to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.—Citizens of Sydney who have not yet sent to me their NEW Assessment Papers will please do so at once, accompanied by receipts under the old Assessment. The appeal fees will in no case exceed 5s.
J. T. GROCOTT, Accountant, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

MACQUARIE WARD.—All CLAIMS against the committee for conducting Mr. CHAPMAN'S election, are requested to be sent to the Committee Rooms, Mrs. GORDON'S, Traveller's Rest, Market-street, on or before TUESDAY MORNING.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their Furniture Auction Rooms, No. 239, George-street, as reported.
Gentlemen not desirous of having a Sale by Auction at their private residence are respectfully informed that their spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accomodation for the advantageous display of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Books, Pianofortes, Carriages, Works of Arts, &c.
Valuations accurately made.
Advances made on Goods for bona-fide sale at Bank interest.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and at the Australian Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. J. R. CATTELL as a Partner in my business, which will be carried on under the style of MYLREA and CATTELL.
F. GARLAND MYLREA.
326, George-street, 1st December, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CURTIS is no longer in our employ. BARKER and CO.

A R I S E.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DILLON.—If ADAM or HENRY DILLON, sons of Adam Dillon, deceased, late of Melvill-street, Hobart Town, will communicate with Mr. A. HUTTLY, 19, Brisbane street, Hobart Town, they will hear of something to their advantage.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 3rd December, for the supply of Thirty Leather POST-BAGS.
For particulars apply to
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS wanted, by the day. Apply, This Day, the 3rd instant, at 1 o'clock, to Mr. Smith, Burrangong Hotel, George-street, Haymarket.

TENDERS invited until TUESDAY, 4th, for Foundation, Brickwork, Plastering, &c., of a House at Newtown. Plans, &c., at 527, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street. Tenders can be sent in for separate branches.

TENDERS wanted for plastering four-roomed cottage; labour only. G. SHAUL, Alma-st. South, Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of VENNARD and STEVENS.—Tenders will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, 7th December, proximo, for the purchase of the stock-in-trade belonging to this estate, comprising,
Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines and requisites.
An inventory may be seen and the goods inspected on the premises, Wynyard-street.
GEORGE MULLEN, JOHN S. GREEN, A. ASHDOWN, Trustees of the estate of Vennard and Stevens.
Sydney, November 19, 1866.

No. 66-107. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 26th November, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—
1. Forming, ballasting, and blinding Little Albion-street.
2. Formation, ballasting, and blinding Crown-street, from Woolloomooloo-street, northwards, 265 feet.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 66-105. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd November, 1866.
SALE OF LEASES OF CORPORATION PROPERTIES FOR 1867.—The Tolls and Dues arising from the undermentioned Corporation properties for the year 1867 will be disposed of by public auction, by the City Auctioneer, at the George-street Markets, on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, viz.:—
GEORGE-STREET MARKETS, exclusive of shop and stall rents, packing dues, and dues from shops in York-street.
HAY, CORN, and CATTLE MARKET, exclusive of Market House.
WATER FOUNTAINS at the Circular Quay and Lime-street.
Conditions of sale, and every information connected with these properties, may be obtained at this Office, and from the City Auctioneer, Mr. PAYTEN, Pitt-street.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TOLL-GATE, DENHAM COURT.—The Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust invite TENDERS for the LEASE of the above Toll-gate for the year 1867.
All particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders may be sent until noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th of December.
GEORGE R. EVANS, Secretary.
Campbelltown, November 26, 1866.

CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.—TENDERS are required by the Commissioners of the above Trust for the supply of from 500 to 1000 cubic yards of Blue Metal, to be laid on the Narellan Road. All particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, with whom Tenders may be lodged up to noon on SATURDAY, the 8th December next.
By order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE R. EVANS, Secretary.
Campbelltown, November 30, 1866.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS required for labour only, for a first-class House. Apply to A. FLETCHER, Ironmonger, 67, Parramatta-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS Wanted for Counters and Fixtures. Apply after 12, 263, Pitt-st.

A CARD.—The Sydney Writing Institute, Writing or Bookkeeping guaranteed, £1 1s. 292, Pitt-street.

CHELMSFORD HOUSE, Flagstaff.—Madame COOK, Professor of Music, Languages, and Dancing.

DR. ROCHLITZ, Homoeopathic Physician, REMOVED to 8, Wynyard-sq. Consultations, 11 to 3.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist. At home from 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

DEGOTARDI'S Lithographic and Machine Printing Office, Robinhood-lane, off George-street.

EDUCATION.—Miss GEORGE receives a few Young Ladies at her Residence, Sophienberg, Liverpool. Address, St. Stephen's Parsonage, Newtown.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consult Mr. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, personally or by letter. Advice 1s. 204, Pitt-street.

GILLAM, Cutler, &c., REMOVED from 382, George-street to 2, Hunter-street, next Aldis's.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street
14, Erskine-street
7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge
Pottery, South and Riley-street, Surry Hills.

H. MOON, REMOVED to 227, George-street.

INSOLVENTS' Schedules Prepared, Tradesmen's Books balanced, Legacy and Residuary Accounts made up for Stamp Office, Assigned Estates wound up. J. H. RUCKER, Accountant, at H. Moon's, 227, George-street.

LUNATIC LADIES.—Private Establishment, Burwood, Sydney. Dr. CAMPBELL, Tarban Asylum, Consulting Physician.

MR. and Mrs. CAFFYN, Court Hairdressers, REMOVED to 315, George-street.

MR. and Mrs. CAFFYN, Court Hairdressers, REMOVED to 315, George-street.

MORNING CLASSES, 195, Macquarie street North. The Misses MARTIN receive eight boarders, and will have vacancies for two after the Christmas vacation. The best masters attend the school.

MESSRS. A. KNAPP and H. SAVILLE, Land Surveyors, have taken the private practice lately carried on by Mr. E. J. H. Knapp, junior. They will be happy to carry out any surveys (or other business connected with land matters) entrusted to them, with care and attention. Offices, 100, Elizabeth-street North.

NICOLL, Tailor, from London, 212, Pitt-street; also opposite Haymarket clock.

SYDNEY PORTRAIT ROOMS, REMOVED from 267, Pitt-st. to 396, George-street, opposite D. Jones's.

YOU CAN inspect your CHOP and STEAK before it goes to the gridiron, at the Golden Fleece, King-street. A lunch, including ale, 1s.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—8 for 10s; case entire, 2s 6d. PICKERING, Solar Portrait Room, Brickfield-hill.

CARTES DE VISITE, three, 5s; tinted, lifelike, three, 7s. SCHRODER'S, 645, George-st., Haymarket.

CABINET PORTRAITS, the best style introduced. Specimens on view. 2 for 10s. Gorus, King-street.

BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.—BENNETT'S old established Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 294, George-street, near Hunter-street, will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY next, the 3rd December, with a new and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, &c., marked at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, for CASH.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Offices, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on Mortgages of Freehold and Leasehold Property. ADVANCES made on deposit of Deeds, Bonded Warrants, Merchandise, &c. BILLS negotiated, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

FOUR SHARES for SALE, Alliance Building Society, cheap. H. H., HERALD Office.

WEDDIN MOUNTAIN GOLD DIGGINGS.—NOTICE.—The undersigned are prepared to make cash advances, in sums as may be required, on deposit of deeds or otherwise, to persons going to the above diggings. Fullest information, and every assistance rendered.
J. K. SOADY and CO., 166, Pitt-street.

£500 or £600 to LEND, on freehold security, at 10 per cent. G. X., HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.—The Commissioners of this Road Trust will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, cause the tolls to be collected during the year commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867, at the bridge over South Creek, Blacktown Road, to be LET by public auction, at the Black Horse Inn, Richmond.
The lessee and two responsible persons (to be approved by the commissioners), will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of the rent; and also to give a warrant of attorney for the due observance and performance of all the conditions of the lease and punctual payment of the rent by equal monthly payments within seven days from the commencement of each month. The upset price of the tolls will be £160.
All further necessary information will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.
WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary.
November 10th, 1866.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF S. BENNETT and CO.—Having this day sold to Messrs. BENNETT, BROTHERS, the GOODWILL of the business heretofore carried on by Messrs. S. Bennett and Co., we hereby give notice that, in order to wind-up the estate without delay, all ACCOUNTS owing thereto MUST BE PAID immediately to our agent, Mr. SAMUEL BENNETT, 482, George-street, or they will be sued for by our solicitor, without further notice.
All persons having CLAIMS on this estate are requested to forward the same to the Trustees, at 24, Bridge-street.
EDWARD WYLD, J. GRAFTON ROSS, S. A. JOSEPH, Trustees.
Sydney, 1st December, 1866.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of WILLIAM LOUGHLIN, Balmain.—All Accounts remaining due to the above estate must be paid to Mr. E. RAMSAY, Collector, on or before the 10th instant, or they will be placed into the hands of a solicitor for immediate recovery.
FRED. PARSONS, EDWARD GODDARD, Trustees.
Sydney, 1st December, 1866.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF LOVE AND SON.—All ACCOUNTS due to this estate remaining unsettled on the 10th December, will be placed in the hands of a Solicitor for recovery.
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.

WEDDIN MOUNTAIN DIGGINGS.—First-class EXPRESS VAN, Tuesday Morning sharp, carrying passengers and swags. Book early. WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., 475, George-street.

EXPRESS VAN for BATHURST, THIS DAY.
Ditto ditto Mudgee, ditto
Ditto ditto Weddin Mountain, TUESDAY.
Ditto ditto Goulburn, WEDNESDAY.
Ditto ditto Young, ditto.
WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., 475, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479, George-street.
Express Van for FORBES, THIS DAY.
" " BATHURST, THIS DAY.
" " GOULBURN, TO-MORROW.

LOST, between Double Bay and Paddington, a Lady's Gold WATCH, with piece of chain attached. On bringing it to J. M. BROWN, Spring-street, the finder will be rewarded.

LOST, on Tuesday night, a small Poodle DOG, hind quarters clipped short. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to the Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf.

LOST, from GIBSON'S Repository, Cashmere GOAT and White KID. Finder will be rewarded.

LOST, on Friday, the SOCKET of a Gig Lamp; finder rewarded. Crown Inn, Chippendale.

TAKEN by mistake, from the French Café, George-street, a small VALISE, containing a memorandum book and some other articles. The person who has taken it will oblige the owner by leaving same with the waiter.

£2 REWARD.—STRAYED, between Penrith and Buses, one Grey HORSE, about 17 hands high, branded H under saddle, and near shoulder K; brand run when being done. Any person giving information to lead to the recovery of the horse will receive the above reward. CHARLES AARON, Pawnbroker, 386, Kent-street, Sydney.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s, by post 1s 4d, MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC AND HANDBOOK FOR 1867.
J. J. MOORE, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

POPULAR ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS, SCHOOL PRIZES, &c.
A Bridal Gift, with coloured borders, 15s, by post 16s
Adam's White Brunswickers, or Reminiscences of Schoolboy Life, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Andersen's Tales for Children, 105 engravings, 9s 6d, by post 10s 6d
——— What the Moon Saw, and other Tales, 80 illustrations, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Archer's Island Home, or the Adventures of Six Young Crusoes, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Aguilar's Home Influence, a tale for mothers and daughters, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— The Mother's Recompense, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
——— Woman's Friendship, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— Home Scenes and Heart Studies, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— The Vale of Cedars, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— The Women of Israel, 2 vols., 12s 6d, by post 13s 6d
Ballantyne's Freaks on the Fells, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
——— The Gorilla Hunters, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
——— Young Fur Traders, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
——— Choral Islands, a tale of the Pacific, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Bowman's The Young Exiles, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
——— The Boy Voyagers, 5s, by post 5s 9d
——— Clarissa, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
——— The Castaways, 5s, by post 5s 9d
——— The Bear Hunters of the Rocky Mountains, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Brock's (Mrs. Carey) Rectory and the Manor, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— Charity Helstone, a tale, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— Home Memories, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— Children at Home, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— Margaret's Secret, and its Success, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— Sunday Echoes in Week Day Hours, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
——— Working and Waiting, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Beeton's Annual, a book for the young, 7s, by post 8s
Bonar's Days and Nights in the East, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Bunnell's The Hidden Power, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Barbauld's Hymns, in prose, for children, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury for the Children of God, 3s, by post 3s 9d
Barbauld's Evenings at Home, 2s 6d, by post 3s
Craik's Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Classical Biography from Plutarch's Lives, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Carlington Castle, a Tale of the Jesuits, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Children's Gardens and what they made of it, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Clever Boys of our Time and how they became Famous Men, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Clever Girls of our Time and how they became Famous Women, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Charlesworth's Ministering Children, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Chit Chat, or Short Tales in Short Words, 3s, by post 3s 6d
Charlesworth's Sunday Afternoons in the Nursery, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Dunallan, or Know how you Judge, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
David King of Israel, Readings for the Young, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Entertaining Knowledge, by Popular Authors, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Every Girl's Book of Entertaining Amusements, for Recreation in Home Circles, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Edgeworth's Moral Tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
——— Popular Tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Ellie's Mother's Mistake, 5s, by post 5s 6d
Ellen Montgomery's Bookshelf, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
England's Workshops, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Effie's Friends, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements, 10s 6d, by post 12s
France's Marriage, or the Light of Some one's Home, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Farrar's Eric, or Little by Little, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Gilbert's Magic Mirror, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Gosse's Land and Sea, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Garsey's Manual of Human Culture, 10s, by post 11s
Gay's Fables, with memoir and annotations, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Gilly's Narratives of Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
Golden Light, being Scripture History for the Young, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Grethel's German Fairy Tales and Popular Stories, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

FOR SALE, a complete invoice of LETTS'S DIARIES, well assorted, by ROBERT SEMPILL, Official Assignee, 311, George-street (second floor).

LETTS'S DIARIES, now landing, ex Nourmahal. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

LETTS'S DIARIES.—All the varieties, now landing. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

LETTS'S DIARIES, on SALE, by JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

SANDS'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1867, price 1s.

SANDS'S SHEET ALMANAC for 1867, plain and coloured.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.—ESTATE OF SHERRIFF AND DOWNING, 256, George-street.—The PREMISES of the above firm have been RE-OPENED, and the large assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., of the best description, is being offered to the public at greatly REDUCED PRICES for cash.
The sale will continue for a short time only, and the remaining stock, together with the good-will of the business, will afterwards be offered by tender.
F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—NOTICE!—Vulcanite (pink) colour of Natural Gums.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, of Pitt-street North, continue to afford the greatest satisfaction to those who favour them with their patronage in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth on the above valuable method. The celebrated Dr. C. S. Putnam, of the United States, remarks on the durability of vulcanised rubber in the mouth:—I need not advocate nor speak of its firmness as a base, for no sane man could well examine a set of rubber gums without readily forming his own favourable conclusions; it possesses two advantages over all metals, viz., it is used without any injurious electrical action, and is free from that iron-banded rigidity peculiar to common work, and also made to afford much more reliable aid to mastication—the great object of all teeth. Charges very moderate.
N.B.—Specimens of the work on view daily. Families attended at their own residences, within a radius of fifty miles, by one of the firm. Address—Dental Surgery, Pitt-street North, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel. (Established 1842.)

NOTICE to Persons suffering from Bad Legs.—I will cure you without pain, and without confining you to your couch; and I will not take your money until perfectly well. JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Enmore, Newtown.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION, &c.—NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by chemists, druggists, and storekeepers in all parts of the world.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—At home and abroad, this should be the "Vade Mecum" of every traveller. Holloway's ointment is a certain cure for cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, wounds, and all skin diseases. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and at all druggists throughout the world.

QUININE WINE.—This elegant preparation of Quinine is particularly recommended as a stomachic, to assist a weak digestion, and as a powerful tonic in nervous debility, weakness after fevers, influenza, colds, &c. Prepared and sold by W. D. EAMES, Apothecaries' Hall, 16, South Head Road, Sydney.

BALSAM HOREHOUND and LINSEED relieves instantly and cures—Asthma, Cough, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Shortness of Breath, and Pulmonary Complaints. A. ABRAHAM, Chemist, 446, George-street.

HOMŒOPATHY.—LARMER'S HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 323, George-street.—Just landed, valuable medicines, medicine chest, tinctures, globules, &c. Prescriptions dispensed, chests refitted. Town and country orders supplied.

PEATE and HARCOURT (late Smith, Peate, and Co.) are constantly receiving fresh shipments of
North Wilts cheese and bacon
Bodalla cheese, of very superior quality
Huntley and Palmer's biscuits
Crosse and Blackwell's oilmen's stores
Epps's cocoa, cocoa nibs, and other groceries
Wines, spirits, beers, &c., best description obtainable.

PEATE and HARCOURT, have received, ex La Hogue, their usual supply of real York hams, selected expressly for them.

PEATE and HARCOURT have also received a small parcel of real mocha coffee, carefully selected for them in the London market.
PEATE and HARCOURT (late Smith, Peate, and Co.), Grocers and Wine Merchants, 258 and 260, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
White Valley.
Adelaide wheat and bran.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

FLOUR.—The cargo of new Chilian, now landing ex Brewster, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.—The cargo of Californian ex Coya, Golden Gate, and National Mills, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.—3500 barrels, extra superfine, ex Tamatave, from Bordeaux, for SALE, in lots to suit buyers.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Sophie, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FINE FLOUR, 13s; Chilian, 11s; seconds, 10s. Pennell's Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

COLONIAL BACON, corn-fed, a prime sample, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-st.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, of finest quality, always on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street (down gateway).

ON SALE, Colonial Leaf and Manufactured TOBACCO. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ON SALE, prime Mess PORK and Colonial CHEESE. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

PEAS, PEAS.—For SALE, Hobart Town Grey field PEAS. BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

CHEESE, CHEESE.—A prime lot for SALE, at GEORGE WELLS'S, Market Wharf.

ONIONS, new and old; Potatoes, Hay, Corn, &c., at G. WELLS'S, Market Wharf.

HONEY.—Very superior, in tins and casks, price low. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 114, Sussex-st.

FLOUR.—Magarey and Co.'s superfine, now landing per Sea Shell, and Novelty. J. HENRIQUES and CO.

WOOLPACKS and CORNSACKS. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

PRESERVED OYSTERS, Lobsters, and Salmon. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

BASS'S ALE, Barclay and Machen's Stout. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT, Slates, Soda Crystals. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

COALS, Wood, Charcoal, Breeze; price moderate. J. BRADLEY and CO., Coal Merchants, Liverpool-st.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE CO. (limited).—Depot, 477, George-street.—Price of the Star Brand, four shillings a gallon, equal to the best imported. Wholesale dealers and country storekeepers supplied with the above either in cases or hogsheads.
R. NOTT, Agent.

KEROSENE OIL.—The best American, Dolphin brand, will be always on hand as heretofore. 170, Pitt-st.

KEROSENE OIL, superior to Conzens', by the case, 4s. per gallon net cash. WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

PAINTERS' Copper-bound BRUSHES, all sizes; also, Copper-bound Sash Tools. Royal Blue House.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt street.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

BONEDUST for SALE, at the following rates:—
No. 1, £6 per ton } Without bags.
No. 2, £5 ditto }
Pyrmont Bone and Saw Mills—offices, 32, Hunter-street, 15th March.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, £26 per ton. ROBISON, BROTHERS, and CO., Manufacturers, Melbourne.

DECK PLANKING.—☞ For SALE, superior lot. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

MONDAY, December 3.—At 10: John R. Lawrence, special; Nathaniel Caston, Henry Moon, Wilkinson and Williams, first. At 11: Robert Nelson, Robert Coulter, third; Metcalfe and Foss, second; Peter M'William, Henry Moon, Henry Moore, special.

Tuesday, 4.—*At Bathurst*: Charles P. Lawrence, special, for proof of debt.

Wednesday, 5.—At 10: Thomas Aitken, Edward Porter, William Huntington, Charles C. Finch, first; trust estate of Stephen Richardson, special, for proof of debt. At 11: William G. Beverley, John Littlewood, James Garvey, Charles Firman, Elizabeth Popplewell, Jeremiah Mortimer, single. Richard R. Randolph, second.

Thursday, 6.—At 10: Paul M. Purcell, special, for proof of debt. At 11: Robert Fuge, adjourned single; Sherriff and Downing, second.

Friday, 7.—At 11: James W. Waugh, Richard Buck, third; John Hussy, Augustus Morris, Henry Smythe, second; Isaac Williams, John Prendergast, single. *At Maitland*: Alexander W. Scott, second; Patrick Cunningham, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, December 4.—At 11: Patrick O'Brien, William Heymann, James Markham, Benjamin G. Salmon, Thomas Sudwell Dunn, Michael Corbett, Thomas Duncan, Richard Hill.

Tuesday, 11.—At 11: John Nott, Benjamin Fawcett, John Wood Tarring, Charles Henry Manton, Richard Henry Jarman, John Chesher.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Burdekin and Dangar.

Of fifteen prisoners brought before the court, four were discharged.

Three persons were fined 5s. each, on conviction of having been found drunk in the streets; and another was fined 10s. for disorderly conduct while drunk.

John Edwards was found guilty of having in a public place conducted himself in an indecent manner, and was for his offence sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Ellen Kinsela and Ann Knight, vagrants, having neither fixed place of abode nor visible lawful means of support, were sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

James Woodward, charged with having stolen two shirts the property of Samuel Warren, of George-street South, draper, was summarily convicted thereof, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Robinson was found guilty of having stolen a pair of trousers and a vest, the property of John Robinson, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Eliza Callaghan was found guilty of having stolen a piece of print, valued at 20s., the property of William Andrews, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Edward Higgins alias Kelleher, was convicted of having stolen a basket containing plumber's tools, of the value of 27s. 6d., the property of John T. Bown, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

THE POOR BOX.—Received nil. Assisted two persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, 3rd December, Messrs. Murphy, Pearce, Evans, and Dangar; Tuesday, 4th, Messrs. Alexander, Kettle, Austin, and Levy; Wednesday, 5th, Messrs. Chapman, Raper, and Love; Thursday, 6th, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Day; Friday, 7th, Messrs. Oatley, G. Hill, Cohen, Thornton, and Jolly; Saturday, 8th, Messrs. Bray, Wrench, and Macdona.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. H. H. Voss.

Devan Stiles, master of the schooner Rantipole, was fined £3 with costs for neglecting to deliver to the Shipping Master a true list in writing of the crew and passengers of that vessel.

Patrick M'Dermott and Thomas M'Dermott, two boys, were brought up charged with stealing a shovel, value 4s., the property of George Kilminster, builder, from premises at Woollahra. They were ordered to find sureties for their good behaviour for three months.

Isaac Smith, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Cumberland street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned forty eight hours.

ROSTER.—Monday, December 3rd, Hon. G. Allen, Mr. G. R. Elliott, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, 4th, Mr. R. S. Hill, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. H. H. Voss; Wednesday, 5th, Mr. H. Austin, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. T. Dangar, Mr. W. Day; Thursday, 6th, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. J. H. Neale, Mr. J. Pemell; Friday, 7th, Hon. A. Campbell, Mr. J. I. Kettle, Mr. T. Spence, Mr. G. Thorne; Saturday, 8th, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Cureton v. Andrews, state of facts and proposal for receiver; Cureton v. Andrews, to settle minutes. At 11 a.m.: Maguire v. Wilson, to examine witnesses. At 3 p.m.: Hager v. Smith, adjourned examination; Hager v. Smith, evidence in reply. Before the First Clerk, at 11 a.m.: Moore v. Cheesbrough, defendant's costs.

DISTRICT COURT.

The sittings of this Court for the present month commence this morning in the new court-house, King-street. Undefended cases from No. 7025 to No. 7481 will be disposed of to-day. In order to prevent unnecessary crowding in the court, and to save the time of suitors and others, the cases will be disposed of as follows:—From No. 7025 to No. 7123 up to 11 o'clock; from No. 7124 to No. 7223 up to 12 o'clock; from No. 7224 to No. 7324 up to 1 o'clock; from No. 7325 to No. 7422 up to 2 o'clock; and the remaining cases after that hour.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attempts that have been made in the Legislature, and by Scotchmen too, to ignore him, St. Andrew continues to be regarded in this hemisphere as he has so long been in the other, as the national saint of Scotland. But whether known or unknown in the land o' cakes, and we do not pretend to give any decision upon the point, he is most certainly and unmistakably recognised in New South Wales. Nor is it the Scot alone that does honour to the anniversary, for with the most hearty good-will the whole population, no matter what may be the country of their birth, join in the most exemplary manner in making the festival of St. Andrew as full and complete a holiday as it is possible to make it. From one end of the city to the other the shops were closed, an exception here and there at long intervals only serving to prove the general rule, and to make these melancholy attempts at business look most doleful, woe-begone, and forsaken. Until the close of the day, when the pleasure and picnic parties commenced their return, the streets were bare and deserted, and the one or two opened shops looked as out of place in their efforts to drive a trade as they would have done had they opened on a Sunday.

There is no hiding the fact, St. Andrew's Day has become a regularly recognised holiday, and the people will insist upon keeping it, even though the Assembly were to pass a solemn resolution in opposition to it. Nor is there much doubt that the annual Balmain Regatta, that has now become a permanent institution, has had a good deal to do with the recognition of St. Andrew, and we say this with all due deference to the very respectable champion who claims the day as his own. Regularly as the day comes round the regatta comes with it, until now it is looked forward to as a certainty, and the public would be as much astonished at missing it (should any accident cause it to fall through) as they would if the day itself should drop out of the calendar. The regatta, too, has gone on improving and swelling its proportions in prizes year by year, until now it fairly rivals the great institutional event of the Australian year—the Anniversary Regatta. By far the larger proportion of the holiday makers sought some point of vantage whence they might become spectators of the regatta; and although as usual, Middle Harbour and Manly Beach provided amusements of various kinds to tempt visitors, the great bulk of the pleasure seekers was attracted by the regatta. From Lady Macquarie's chair to Manly Beach, every point of ground accessible to the public was occupied by private picnic parties, making the old harbour look gayer than it usually does on public festivals; whilst Middle Harbour was resorted to by public picnic parties. The day too was deliciously cool, a clouded sky, with occasional bursts of sunshine in the middle of the day, and a fine steady southerly breeze freshening the air and giving the best possible opportunity for displaying the sailing properties of the various contending vessels. Had a day been expressly provided to or on which to enjoy oneself in the open air, a finer one Friday could not certainly have been obtained.

BALMAIN REGATTA.

ALTHOUGH the state of the weather on Thursday night and Friday morning foreboded anything but a successful issue to the many sports provided for the amusement of the public, it was gratifying to find that at about 10 o'clock the rain ceased, but the sun did not show his face throughout the day, in consequence of the heavy clouds hovering about, which circumstance was a very favourable one for boating parties and excursionists, as they were enabled to pursue their physical amusements with comfort. The chief attraction was the regatta, and the points in the immediate vicinity of the flagship were literally crammed with people, who, in the intervals between the races, found plenty of employment in getting up sweepstakes, and, with the merry-go-round for the youngsters, all seemed to pass the day pleasantly. The regatta committee were indebted to Captain Baillie, by whose courtesy the fine vessel Great Pacific was placed at their disposal, to act as flagship, for which purpose she is admirably adapted, having large 'tween decks where the luncheon was served up to the public. At 1 o'clock the committee adjourned to the cabin, when luncheon having been dispensed, a number of toasts, including the health of Captain Baillie, were proposed and duly responded to. Of the racing nothing particular is to be said, as, with one or two exceptions, everything passed off amicably. The second class yacht race was won by Vivienne; the Haidee, which was the favourite at the start, having carried away her bobstay when going down the first time. Appended is a detailed account of the races.

FIRST RACE.—Licensed watermen, who have never won an advertised prize (either singly or otherwise), pulling a pair of sculls in licensed watermen's skiffs. Course: From flagship round the boats in Sugar Works Bay, round boat in Waterview Bay, and back to flagship. First prize, £6 6s; second, a pair of sculls, presented by Mr. Stephens. Entrance, 6s.

Storm Cloud—C. Colebrooke ... 1
Betsy—R. Thrussell ... 2
Caroline—J. M'Carthy
Champion—W. Linnie
Mary—C. Bullock.

In this race an excellent start was effected, but on rounding the boat in Sugar Works Bay it lay between Storm Cloud and Betsy, the former boat coming in by about a boat's length, having been closely pushed by Betsy; and had Thrussell not gone so far out of his course he would have been the winner.

SECOND RACE.—Dingies under canvas, without fins or centreboards. Course: From flagship round boat off Longnose, round Fort Denison, round flagship—this course twice over. First prize, £7 7s; second, £2 2s. Entrance, 10s 6d.

Ariel—W. Houston ... 1
Leisure Hour—W. M'Culloch ... 2
Lodora—G. Holmes
Ida—A. W. Blair
Atalanta—G. Kelly
Volunteer—C. Phillips
Lizzie—T. Hyland
Crescent—W. Watson
Barb—W. Stephenson
Lurline—W. Birkenshaw.

This was a very pretty race throughout, and was won by Ariel. Upon the starter dropping the flag each boat hoisted its squaresail and ran away up the bay, but in rounding the boat off Longnose, Birkenshaw, who was second boat, and fast overhauling the leading one, unfortunately carried away his bowsprit, thereby compelling him to give up the contest.

THIRD RACE.—All comers pulling a pair of oars, in skiffs, with coxswain. Course: From flagship round the boats in Sugar Works Bay, round boat in Waterview Bay, and back to flagship. Prize, £8 8s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Sabrina—Donnelly and Connor, M'Kay ... 1
Barb—Yates and Punch, Oatley ... 2
Athlete—J. and H. M'Cleer, Watts.

This should have been one of the most interesting events of the day, and would have proved so had not the very reprehensible practice of fouling been resorted to—in this wise: Sabrina had the most western position, with Athlete on their starboard hand, and Barb the outside station to the eastward. At the start Sabrina got a slight lead, but within 30 yards Athlete ran into the Barb, remaining locked for some seconds; in the interim Sabrina had taken a tremendous lead, but was still followed by Barb and Athlete. When nearing the first flagboat, the latter boat—breaking through all recognised racing rules, by attempting when astern to row inside a leading boat when rounding an object,—struck the Barb full on the starboard quarter, partially slewing her round. However, nothing daunted, Barb kept on, and soon left Athlete far astern. In rounding the flagboat in Waterview Bay Sabrina was passing on the wrong side, but turned when half way round, apparently having discovered the error, but finding the Barb had closed on her to such an extent that to pass on the proper side might lose the race, she again turned and never passed round this point at all, which it is presumed will be fatal to her getting the prize, a protest being entered on that score. Regatta committees will do well, where palpable fouls take place, to mark their sense of the injustice done by disqualifying the pullers for a whole season.

FOURTH RACE.—Bona-fide skiffs, under canvas; centreboards, fins, or false keels excluded. Course: From flagship round boat off Longnose, round Fort Denison, round flagship, this course twice over. First prize, £8 8s. Second, £2 2s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Susie—H. Woolnough ... 1
Our Jane—E. Harrison ... 2
Terror—A. Elkington;
Emmeline—W. W. Buckland
Brothers—W. Smith.

In rounding the boat off Longnose, Susie had the lead, and in passing the flagship the first time, the first boats were Susie, Our Jane, and Terror, in which order they eventually arrived at the winning post.

FIFTH RACE.—Open boats, under canvas, not exceeding 22 feet, centre-boards and fins excluded. Course: From flagship round boat off Longnose, round lightship and Sow and Pigs, round flagship, round boat off Longnose, round Fort Denison, and back round flagship. First prize, £12 12s; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Clio—Langford ... 1
Sybil—Yeoman ... 2
Royal Oak—W. Creed
Torrent—J. B. Graham
Currency Lass—R. Driver.

The Currency Lass is a new boat built this season for Mr. R. Driver, by Reynolds, of Balmain, and great hopes were entertained that she would give the Clio a sharp run, but owing to an accident, the contest to settle their merits must take place on a future occasion. When the gun fired, Clio was first away, all the others close behind. All rounded the stakeboat off Longnose in a cluster; but Clio speedily placed some distance between herself and the others. In beating down the harbour she took a commanding lead, and was off Chowder before Torment and Sybil rounded Bradley's. Royal Oak and Currency Lass worked down the south shore. The latter carried away her bobstay and destroyed her chance of a place. Coming back, from the lightship, Clio passed Bradley's 8 minutes ahead of Torment, the latter leading Sybil by 20 seconds. Running up, Sybil set a squaresail, and took second place. The Royal Oak afterwards passed Torment and finished third.

SIXTH RACE.—Second-class Yachts. To be sailed under the rules and regulations of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron. Time for tonnage—half-minute per ton. Course: From flagship round boat off Longnose, thence down to and round boat off Manly, back to and round flagship, down to and round Sow and Pigs, and back to flagship. Prize, a silver cup. Entrance, £2 2s.

Vivienne—W. O. Gilchrist ... 1
Ella—Colonel Richardson ... 2
Haidee—T. W. P. Wilshire

Great interest was centered in this race, as, for the first time, the new cracks built this season by Lomax and Shea were to try conclusions, and each yacht had its admirers, who believed their particular fancy invincible. When the start was effected, Haidee got away badly, and some distance behind Ella and Vivienne. The former smartly handled, led round boat off Longnose. In working down, Haidee walked up to her competitors in splendid style, worked dead to windward of Ella, took the lead, and bade fair to keep it, but carrying away her bobstay, she was compelled to bear up and repair damages. This done, she again started off along the southern shore after her rivals, now well down to Bradley's, and going in splendid style, under large square-headed gaff topsails and fore and aft canvas. Ella went about to leeward of the pier, Vivienne holding a better wind came closer to the point, and went about just as Ella crossed her bows. Both made a short board and weathered Bradley's; Ella at 1 h. 55 min.; Vivienne at 1 h. 55 m. 30 secs., and stood away for the flagboat at Manly. Haidee rounded at 2 h. 1m. 45 secs. In the lower bay Vivienne overhauled and passed Ella, but was unable to get away from her until she got the wind free, when, after setting a large squaresail and raffee, she increased her lead. Ella's backstays having given way prevented her carrying a press of canvas, notwithstanding this drawback she made a fine race of it. Haidee gained a little on the leading boats after repairing, but was entirely out of the race. It is probable that when they next meet she will occupy a different position.

SEVENTH RACE.—Yachts with centreboards. Course: From flagship round boat off Longnose, round lightship and Sow and Pigs, round flagship, round boat off Longnose, round lightship and Sow and Pigs, and back round flagship. Prize, £10 10s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Challenge—T. Macgregor ... 1
Charm—C. Croft ... 2
Spray—W. J. Cox.

This race is easily described. Challenge went off with the lead, and passed Bradley's a minute and a half ahead of Charm, Spray hopelessly behind. Challenge held her lead until coming back, when Charm caught her near Fort Denison, and something like a foul took place, the crew of the latter assert their stays were wilfully cut by the opposing crew. (Respecting this a protest was afterwards entered.) Challenge held the pride of place to the end and won by about 100 yards.

EIGHTH RACE.—All boats decked or otherwise, not exceeding seven tons (centreboards excluded). Course: From flagship round boat off Longnose, round lightship and Sow and Pigs, round flagship, round boat off Longnose, round Fort Denison, and back round flagship. Prize, £10 10s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Australian—D. Shea ... 1
Josephine—Freeman and Trickett ... 2
Psyche—Herring ... 3

Josephine made the most of the start, led down to Bradley's, and passed the obelisk 20 seconds ahead of the racing machine; Psyche, nowhere; off George's Head, Australian passed Josephine, and was never caught again.

NINTH RACE.—Youths not exceeding eighteen years of age, pulling a pair of oars in skiffs, with coxswain. Course: From flagship, round the boats in Sugar Works Bay, round boat in Waterview Bay, and back to flagship. Prize, £5 5s. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Barb, S. and P. Punch ... 1
Amy, T. Roddam and W. Lloyd ... 2

Barb got a good lead at the start, and kept it to the finish, winning by about half a dozen lengths.

TENTH RACE.—All comers pulling two pairs of sculls in watermen's skiffs, with coxswain. Course: From flagship round the boats in Sugar Works Bay, round boat in Waterview Bay, and back to flagship. Prize, £10 10s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Caroline—Dunnett and Nash ... 1
Waratah—O'Connell and Lyons ... 2
Star of Australia—Donnelly and Connor
Champion—Lennie and Colebrook
Alabama—J. and H. M'Cleer.

This was a beautiful race; the Caroline was pulled with a fine quick stroke, and led all the way round, with Waratah a fair second.

ELEVENTH RACE.—Boats double-banked, with coxswain, manned by men-of-wars-men, Naval Brigade, or of the Royal Mail Service. Course: From flagship round boats in Sugar Works Bay, round boat in Waterview Bay, and back to flagship. This was a time race, and pulled in two divisions. First prize, £10 10s.; second, £5 5s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Naval Brigade, (2) Cutter—No. 4 Company
Naval Brigade, (1) Cutter—No. 1 Company.

This was a time race, and was pulled by No. 1 Company in 19 minutes, and by No. 4 in 19 minutes 15 seconds.

TWELFTH RACE.—Second Division of the boats, double-banked, manned by men-of-wars-men, &c.

Naval Brigade, (2) Cutter—No. 3 Company
Naval Brigade, (1) Cutter—No. 2 Company.

The second division pulled in much less time, No. 3 Company doing the course in 18 minutes 45 seconds, and No. 2 in 18 minutes 30 seconds. The first prize will, therefore, be awarded to No. 2 Company, and the second to No. 3.

THIRTEENTH RACE.—Amateurs pulling two pairs of sculls in skiffs, with coxswain. Course: From flagship round the boats in Sugar Works Bay, round boat in Waterview Bay, and back to flagship. Prize, £8 8s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Barb—O'Connell and Lyons ... 1
Sabrina—Donnelly and Connor ... 2
Athlete—J. and H. M'Cleer.

All three boats got away well together, but Barb soon forged to the front, and had a lead of thirty yards when near the flagboat in Waterview Bay, but here the Sabrina put on a spurt, and came close up to the Barb, when a fine race home ensued, the Sabrina being a good second.

FOURTEENTH RACE.—Bona fide amateurs (who have never won an advertised prize), pulling two pairs of sculls in watermen's skiffs, with coxswain. Course: From flagship round boats in Sugar Works Bay, and back to flagship. Prize, £5 5s. Entrance, 10s. 6d.

Alabama, Rankin and Turner ... 1
Barb, Brewster and Swift ... 2

From the start it was evident that the Barb would win, she having taken the lead and kept increasing the distance from the Alabama at every stroke.

FIFTEENTH RACE.—Gig and Dingy. Gig not less than 22 feet. Dingy to keep in open water. Time, 15 minutes. Prize, £3 3s. Entrance—gig, 2s 6d; dingy, 1s.

Dingy, Emily—Killian
Gig, Astrea—J. Vale.

This, usually one of the most amusing events of a regatta, did not create much fun, as the crew of the gig handled their boat very clumsily, and gave up long before the time had expired.

A scratch race for ballast boats, for a sweepstake of 21s. each and £5 given by the committee, was run in the middle of the day, and won by Earnest, owned by J. Blue; the other boats were Reindeer and Miriam.

CRICKET.

ALBERT V. WARWICK.

THE brief period to elapse before the date fixed for the intercolonial match, and the interest consequently aroused as to the fitness of our players to sustain the contest with such able antagonists as Victoria has of late years opposed to us, rendered the match commenced on St. Andrew's Day and finished on Saturday, between these two leading clubs, an event of more than usual concern. Not only did the known merits of the two teams afford a guarantee of some good cricket, but the state of probation in which the candidates for the association's preference are at present placed, gave an additional assurance that every effort would be made by each player in order to recommend himself for selection. Nearly all the players in the match, which came off at the Albert ground, are on the list of candidates for the intercolonial event, and no doubt at least one-half of the New South Wales team will be chosen from among them.

The play commenced about 11 o'clock, before a small number of spectators. Indeed, the attendance on the ground, during the whole of the match, was not large, probably owing to the indications in the morning of a showery day.

The Albert Club was first represented at the stumps, Blair and E. B. Docker facing the bowling of Caffyn and Kellick. Docker for nil was bowled in the first over from Caffyn, and his place was taken by G. H. Gordon, who, with Blair, allowed very few overs to pass without something going to the account; both bowlers were treated freely, the big hits, however, being scored from Kellick. A parting was not effected until 17 had been telegraphed, Blair, who was bowled by Kellick, having then made a dozen, in which there were a three and three doubles. Stack, like his predecessor, plied the willow vigorously, and Gordon continued to earn runs, so that 47 was reached before the next wicket (Gordon's) was taken. He was caught by Gregory after he had earned 20, which included three fours and two doubles. Gregory took the bowling at Kellick's end. Nat Thompson, the next in the creases, played an excellent innings, after escaping disaster from a chance given early in his career, and retired for 28, in which were comprised a four, a three, and six twos. This was the sixth wicket for 117, to which Rowley contributed 9. Gilbert and H. H. Gordon played well together, and were scoring fast until Payne took the bowling from Caffyn. Little could be made from Payne, but Gordon kept his place till he had recorded 17, and Gilbert soon after quitted for 30. The total of the innings was 151, of which 137 were off the bat. Caffyn, Kellick, Gregory, and Payne had the bowling, which, on the whole, was of medium quality, Payne's being by far the best. The fielding of the Warwick team, however, was very good indeed, and they had plenty of it. The wickets fell thus: 1 for 1, 2 for 17, 3 for 47, 4 for 58, 5 for 67, 6 for 117, 7 for 140, 8 for 143, 9 for 149, 10 for 151.

Caffyn bowled 162 balls for 50 runs, 5 wickets; Kellick, 114 balls, 45 runs, 1 wicket; Gregory, 108 balls, 32 runs, 3 wickets; Payne, 66 balls, 6 runs, 0 wicket.

The Warwick batsmen, when their innings had progressed a little, appeared likely to make a close contest of it; the score at the fall of the fourth wicket having been brought up to 61, Fairweather, Oatley and E. Gregory, and Caffyn making merry times of it with the bowling of Thompson and Gilbert's slows. When Caffyn was caught by Blair, however, the play seemed suddenly to collapse. Caffyn scored 27; it included two threes and five doubles. Tait, Lawson, Fleming, Payne, W. Clark, and J. Kellick jointly added but 11. The total of the innings was 77, of which 72 were off the bat. The wickets fell thus—1 for 3, 2 for 12, 3 for 15, 4 for 61, 5 for 71, 6 for 73, 7 for 73, 8 for 73, 9 for 74, 10 for 77.

Thompson bowled 108 balls for 36 runs, 4 wickets; Gilbert, 78 balls 23 runs, 3 wickets; H. H. Gordon, 24 balls 6 runs, 6 wickets; G. H. Gordon, 46 balls 7 runs 3 wickets.

This innings was finished on Saturday, and the Albert followed with their second, in which they again scored over a century. Stack and Waddy made an excellent start with 20 and 28, the second wicket falling for 51. The score received no material addition from the batting of the six next players, but Thompson and A. Docker brought up the total to 108. The wickets fell—1 for 40, 2 for 51, 3 for 51, 4 for 56, 5 for 63, 6 for 65, 7 for 74, 8 for 74, 9 for 104, 10 for 108.

Caffyn bowled 110 balls for 44 runs, 5 wickets; Payne, 48 balls, 13 runs, 1 wicket; J. Kellick, 72 balls, 35 runs, 3 wickets.

The scores are appended:—

ALBERT CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. Blair, b. Kellick	12	st. Tait, b. Caffyn	7
E. B. Docker, b. Caffyn	0	c. Clark, b. Caffyn	2
G. H. Gordon, c. Gregory, b. Caffyn	20	b. Kellick	6
G. Stack, c. Kellick, b. Gregory	18	c. and b. Caffyn	20
N. Thompson, c. Tait, b. Caffyn	28	b. Gregory	17
J. L. Rowley, st. Tait, b. Caffyn	9	b. Kellick	2
G. Gilbert, c. Kellick, b. Gregory	30	not out	1
H. H. Gordon, b. Gregory	17	c. Clark, b. Caffyn	4
W. Brown, c. Lawson, b. Caffyn	1	l.b.w. b. Kellick	4
R. Waddy, not out	0	b. Caffyn	28
A. Docker, b. Gregory	2	c. Fairweather, b. Payne	11
B. 5, l.b. 6, w. 4, n.b. 1	14	B. 4, l.b. 1, w. 1	6
Total	151	Total	108

WARWICK CLUB.—First Innings.

C. Kellick, b. Gilbert	1	Lawson, b. Thompson	2
R. Fairweather, st. Blair, b. Gilbert	9	H. Fleming, b. Thompson	0
J. Oatley, b. Thompson	15	J. Payne, b. G. H. Gordon	1
E. Gregory, c. and b. Gilbert	9	W. Clark, not out	2
W. Caffyn, c. Blair, b. Thompson	27	J. Kellick, b. G. H. Gordon	1
J. Tait, b. G. H. Gordon	5	L. b. 1, w. 4	5
		Total	77

This being a two days' match, and not being finished in that time, was drawn.

OXFORD V. UNDAUNTED.—A match was played on the Police Paddocks, on St. Andrew's Day, between the Oxford and Undaunted Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the latter, winning by two runs with five wickets to spare. The scores were as follows:—

OXFORD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Henson, b. J. Hinchy	5	c. Farrell, b. J. Hinchy	1
G. Davis, b. Delprado	3	b. J. Hinchy	15
F. Ward, c. Coote, b. Delprado	1	c. P. Hinchy, b. Delprado	15
Porter, b. Delprado	0	b. J. Hinchy	0
Geary, b. Delprado	8	c. Tobin, b. Coote	21
Abrahams, c. Coote, b. Delprado	5	b. J. Hinchy	2
Hall, not out	7	b. J. Hinchy	2
Waller, b. Delprado	0	b. Delprado	9
G. Ward, h. w., b. J. Hinchy	1	c. Tobin, b. Delprado	2
Coulter, b. J. Hinchy	3	thr. Farrell	0
Nelson, b. J. Hinchy	0	not out	3
Wides	13	B. 9, w. 17	26
Total	46	Total	95

UNDAUNTED.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H. Brown, b. Abrahams	6		
Hilliard, b. F. Ward	0		
Dunn, c and b. Abrahams	0	not out	2
P. Hinchy, l. b. w., b. Abrahams	2	h. w., b. Waller	2
J. Hinchy, c. Hall, b. F. Ward	1	not out	31
Farrell, b. F. Ward	2	b. F. Ward	0
Coote, b. Abrahams	3	b. Abrahams	0
Greswell, run out	1		
Delprado, not out	5	b. F. Ward	8
Glisson, b. F. Ward	8	b. F. Ward	6
Rolleston, c. and b. Ward	0		
B. 9, w. 12, no ball 1	22	B. 10, w. 31, n. b. 1	42
Total	49	Total	94

ALBERT V. WARWICK.—A very good match between the second elevens of these clubs was played in the Domain, on St. Andrew's Day. The ground was in first-rate order; and the weather was highly favourable. There was some good play shown on both sides, and the contest was regarded with considerable interest by the spectators. As will be seen by the scores subjoined, the Alberts won, with 142 runs to spare. The innings of the Alberts were protracted, and no doubt, therefore, the opposing team must have been rather jaded before their turn came to wield the willow. The bowling and fielding of the Alberts was worthy of notice, the Warwicks not being able to secure more than three runs for sundries in both innings. The batting of George Iceton and Waddy told well on the scores, and E. Iceton, Adams, Docker, and Goddard also made double figures. Meares was the most successful batsman on the side of the Warwicks.

ALBERTS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Goddard, b. Pratt	1	l. b. w., b. Goddard	11
E. Iceton, c. Goddard, b. Martyn	13	b. Coulter	12
Anderson, c. Bedford, b. Martyn	4	b. Pratt	0
G. Iceton, run out	6	c. Allan, b. Coulter	30
Waddy, b. Coulter	30	c. Allan, b. Coulter	11
Docker, b. Coulter	16	b. Coulter	0
Adams, b. Coulter	16	b. Stephen	21
Aldis, c. and b. Coulter	4	c. Coulter, b. Goddard	8
Gordon, c. and b. Coulter	6	run out	0
Coates, not out	4	c. Goddard, b. Coulter	2
Curtis, b. Martyn	4	not out	2
B. 9, n. b. 5, w. 6	18	B. 2, w. 7, n. b. 1	10
Total	122	Total	109

WARWICKS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Meares, b. Coates	13	l. b. w., Coates	12
Freeman, c. Aldis, b. Coates	6	b. Aldis	0
Allan, c. and b. Coates	2	st. Waddy, b. Aldis	0
Pratt, b. Coates	0	st. Waddy, b. Aldis	0
Coulter, b. Aldis	4	b. Aldis	5
Billyard, c. Docker, b. Aldis	1	c. Coates, b. Aldis	0
Goddard, b. Aldis	7	b. Aldis	3
Turner, b. Aldis	5	not out	6
Martyn, not out	6	st. Waddy, b. Aldis	1
Stephen, c. Goddard, b. Coates	4	Goddard, b. Coates	5
Bedford, st. Waddy, b. Aldis	3	c. Adams, b. Aldis	0
		Byes	3
	51		35

ASHFIELD V. SURREY.—A match was played at Ashfield on Friday between the first eleven of the Ashfield and the first eleven of the Surrey Cricket Clubs, the Ashfields winning with 31 runs to spare. The following is the score:—

ASHFIELD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Yarnton, c. Hilder, b. Cox	4	b. Newcombe	14
Copp, b. Newcombe	11	b. Newcombe	23
Parnell, b. Neale	25	c. Hurst, b. Chatto	8
S. Hughes, c. Neale, b. Newcombe	2	c. Hurst, b. Hilder	5
John Ireland, b. Newcombe	4	c. and b. Hilder	0
H. Hughes, b. Chatto	11	b. Chatto	2
Jones, c. Edwards, b. Chatto	1	b. Chatto	0
James Ireland, b. Newcombe	5	not out	11
Woodhouse, b. Chatto	0	c. Dearin, b. Chatto	0
Johnston, b. Chatto	0	b. Hilder	0
Mitchell, not out	0	b. Hilder	3
Byes 4, wides 5	9	Byes 1, wides 3	4
Total	72	Total	70

Total of both innings, 142.

SURREYS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hirst, c. Parnell, b. Copp	5	c. James Ireland, b. John Ireland	0
Hansard, run out, b. Copp	9	c. Jones, b. John Ireland	7
Edwards, b. John Ireland	6	b. John Ireland	2
Lowe, b. Copp	0	b. John Ireland	3
Newcombe, b. John Ireland	10	b. John Ireland	4
Kendall, b. Copp	2	b. H. Hughes	7
Neale, b. Copp	6	c. Parnell, b. Copp	0
Chatto, c. and b. Copp	8	not out	0
Hilder, b. Copp	7	b. John Ireland	12
Cox, not out	0	b. Copp	0
Dearin, c. Copp, b. H. Hughes	14	b. John Ireland	4
Byes 5, wides 3	8	Byes 12, wides 3	15
Total	61	Total	56

Total of both innings, 117

VICTORIA V. LIVERPOOL.—A match was played on Friday, at the Liverpool Cricket Ground, between these clubs. The scores are as under:—Liverpool: First innings, 75; second innings, 87; total, 162. Victoria: First innings, 44; second innings, 65; total, 109. The match was decided by the first innings, and, therefore, resulted in a victory for the Liverpool Club.

EGLINTON V. ELSWICK.—A match was played on St. Andrew's Day, on the Toxteth ground, between the first elevens of the Eglinton Club (Rev. J. Pendrell's, Glebe Point) and of the Elswick Club (Rev. Roberts', Petersham). Subjoined is the score:—

EGLINTON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. B. Riley, b. Ashdown	4	run out	3
J. C. Riley, b. Ashdown	0	b. Ashdown	8
Greenway, b. Ashdown	6	c. Campbell, b. Ashdown	0
A. Mosman b. Ashdown	0	b. Hudson	1
O'Regan, b. Hudson	8	b. Hudson	5
Donaldson, b. Ashdown	6	b. Hudson	1
W. F. Mosman, run out	4	c. and b. Hudson	1
Walton, b. Hudson	2	b. Hudson	1
Waller, not out	19	b. Hudson	0
Hall, run out	11	not out	3
Brush, run out	0	b. Hudson	0
Byes, &c.	14	Byes, &c.	5
Total	74	Total	23

Total both innings, 97.

ELSWICK.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Scott, run out, V. B. Riley	1	not out	5
C. Breillat, b. G. G. Donaldson	1	b. V. Riley	0
Campbell, b. V. B. Riley	0	c. Brush, b. Donaldson	11
F. Hall, b. V. B. Riley	2	b. Donaldson	0
Hudson, b. V. B. Riley	5	c. Mosman, b. V. Riley	0
Rundell, b. V. B. Riley	5	c. J. Riley, b. Donaldson	0
Nixon, b. V. B. Riley	0	b. V. Riley	0
Ashdown, b. Donaldson	0	c. and b. V. Riley	0
Turner, c. and b. V. Riley	2	b. V. Riley	2
Gill, c. Waller, b. Donaldson	1	b. V. Riley	1
W. Scott, not out	0	run out, b. Donaldson	7
Byes, &c.	5	Byes, &c.	3
Total	22	Total	32

Total of both innings—52.

The Eglintons won by 45 runs.

ALBERTS V. SURREYS.—A match between these clubs was played at Toxteth, on Saturday, and resulted in favour of the Surreys. The scores were:—

ALBERTS.

F. Gordon, run out	2	Curtis, b. R. Chatto	0
Durham, st. J. Seale, b. R. Chatto	1	Harris, not out	4
Adams, b. J. Seale	1	Lord, run out	0
Burton, b. J. Seale	0	Sachs, c. Seale, b. R. Chatto	8
Stubbin, c. and b. J. Seale	0	B. 1, w. 1	2
Love, l. b. w., J. Seale	9	Total	21
Hill, c. and b. J. Seale	1		

SURREY.

A. Chatto, b. Curtis	1	Tucker, not out	0
Lacy, b. Gordon	1	Saunders, b. Gordon	0
Edwards, c. and b. Curtis	1	Williams	2
J. Seales, b. Curtis	4	B. 6, l. b. 1, w. 3	10
J. W. Seale, b. Gordon	0	Total	23
R. Chatto, c. Love, b. Gordon	4		
Sachs, c. Adams, b. Gordon	0		

MERCANTILE V. SURREY.—The first elevens of these clubs played on the Domain ground on Saturday afternoon. The following are the scores as far as the game went:—

MERCANTILE.		SURREY.	
Meares, c. Hurst, b. Piper	28	Hansard, not out	29
Nathan, run out	1	Newcombe, not out	18
Bedford, c. Hilder, b. Newcombe	18		
Sinclair, b. Newcombe	17		
Vynes, b. Edwards	10		
Gowlland, c. and b. Hilder	2		
Cooper, c. Cox, b. Hilder	8		
Roberts, b. Edwards	3		
B. Clayton, b. Newcombe	2		
Myles, b. Newcombe	0		
K. Clayton			
B. 2, l.b. 4, w. 15	21	Wides	4
Total	102	Total	51

GRAMMAR SCHOOL V. CAMDEN COLLEGE.—A match was played on Saturday, the 17th ultimo, between the Grammar School C. C. and Camden College C. C., which resulted in a victory for the former.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Fitzhardinge, c. Row, b. Sayers	0	b. Sloane	5
Maxwell, c. Ella, b. Sloane	20	c. Ella, b. Sayers	3
Gordon, c. Horderns, b. Sloane	9	absent.	
Sly, st. Watson, b. Sloane	1	b. Sayers	0
Howell, b. Sayers	6	not out	6
Broughton, b. Bremner	24	c. Row, b. Sayers	13
Mitchell, st. Hordern, b. Bremner	7	b. Sloane	0
Decker, b. Sayers	0	c. Bremner, b. Sayers	0
Donovan, l.b.w., b. Sayers	3	l.b.w., b. Sayers	1
Dickson, b. Sayers	1	c. Row, b. Sayers	0
Richardson, not out	0	b. Sloane	0
Sundries	28	Sundries	21
Total	102	Total	49

CAMDEN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hindmarsh, b. Fitzhardinge	2	not out	5
Row, b. Gordon	0	c. Maxwell, b. Fitzhardinge	2
Sayers, st. Fitzhardinge, b. Fitzhardinge	2	run out, b. Sly	1
Sloane, b. Fitzhardinge	2	b. Fitzhardinge	3
Hordern, b. Gordon	3	b. Sly	11
Keys, b. Fitzhardinge	0	b. Fitzhardinge	0
Watson, not out	10	c. Docker, b. Fitzhardinge	1
Lloyd, b. Fitzhardinge	3	b. Fitzhardinge	13
Bremner, c. Fitzhardinge, b. Sly	0	run out Sly	0
Ella, c. Fitzhardinge, b. Fitzhardinge	3	c. Sly, b. Dickson	20
Ross, st. Sly, b. Fitzhardinge	2	b. Fitzhardinge	0
Sundries	24	Sundries	22
Total	51	Total	78

MANLY BEACH.—In consequence, as we presume, of the inclemency of the weather, which was on Friday very unfavourable for holiday making, the visitors to Manly Beach were not so numerous as usual. That favourite haunt of the pleasure-seeking public did not appear to advantage. In the morning the steamers conveyed thither some hundreds of people, but most of them returned early in the day, not finding the rural scenes of Manly so attractive as they ordinarily are. There was no music worth mentioning, unless the exceedingly unmelodious performances of a trio of vocalists, who sang songs with their faces blacked, might be called music. There were hardly any amusements. Some few deluded persons attempted to wile away the time with quoiting and skittles, but they did not seem to find any great amount of fun in those exhilirating games. The beach was almost deserted, and indeed we wondered not at that, for its aspect was exceedingly cheerless and bleak. A few ardent lovers of nature strolled about among the dank brushwood, gathering wild flowers, and evidently laying the foundation for future rheumatisms. The public-houses were thronged with visitors, who preferred to contemplate the beauties of nature from balconies and casements, rather than enjoy themselves *sub Jove*. Altogether we do not think that the people who chose to spend St. Andrew's Day at Manly Beach took the very best mode of pleasuring that offered. Under the influence of bright skies and gentle breezy weather, Manly Beach is a very cheerful place to visit; but when the pleasure seeker is greeted by a southerly wind and a lowering dun-coloured sky, he had better spend his holiday somewhere else; and we think that the great bulk of our worthy fellow-citizens were wise in choosing some other place of recreation on Friday last.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PICNIC.—On Friday last, the Ancient Order of Foresters (one of the most popular offshoots of that great fraternity which is the modernised development of the Guilds of the Middle Ages) gave a successful picnic on the occasion—the semi-national festival of St. Andrew's Day, usually kept up as a holiday by all natives of the Land o' Cakes when they are not in their "ain countrie." In Australia, as a matter of course, the claims of the Patron Saint of Scotia to a perfectly equal share in the immemorial honours awarded to St. Patrick and St. George, have always been laughingly maintained by the general public; and by none, perhaps, more than by those Scottish colonists whose more serious ideas do not usually make them indulgent in the matter of saints' days. Whether the ancient worthy whose name is thus annually brought forward in connection with the White Cross and the Thistle is or is not to be identified as one of the Apostles, must ever be, to many thousands of the sons of Caledonia, a moot point upon which they feel perfectly indifferent; it is sufficient for them that they look on it as a bit of an "auld warld" story, which makes their hearts glow within them when the conventional day comes round, and they "recall fair Scotland's hills again" on their own national holiday. And in this the Scottish colonists of Australia do not rejoice alone; for, if we are not—as a facetious legislator recently declared us to be—"all Scotchmen when St. Andrew's Day comes," a large portion of us are only too happy to do all due respect to his time-honoured anniversary. Amongst these quasi sons of St. Andrew must have been many hundreds of the excursionists at the Forester's picnic, who could not have numbered less than 1200 or 1300. They were taken down to Clontarf, in the Middle Harbour, in the Culloden and Kembla steamers, and, in spite of the uncertain aspect of the weather, appeared to enjoy themselves very much. The Culloden started on her first *trajet*, soon after 10 o'clock, and, having landed her passengers, returned to the quay for more. The muster of the "Most Ancient Order" (which came down in the Kembla) was not so good as was expected, the rainy weather having rendered the brotherhood doubtful of the expediency of risking their flags and paraphernalia in the open air. Still there was a very fair sprinkling of green scarfs and sparkling ornaments, which helped to make on the grounds a pretty, ever-shifting picture. Owing to the delay caused by the weather, it must have been late in the afternoon before all arrived at Middle Harbour. The amusements were, as usual, cricket, dancing, kiss in the ring, leapfrog, foot ball, airy recreation in the swings, and, for those less adventurous, the more quiet pleasures of an agreeable promenade. There were three excellent bands of music. The arrangements of the committee and of the police appeared to give general satisfaction. It must have been a late hour before the entire company all returned to Sydney.

SCOTS' CHURCH (CHURCH-HILL) AND PYRMONT SABBATH SCHOOLS EXCURSION.—On Friday, the children attending these schools joined together and had an excursion to Abercrombie's ground, Parramatta River. The steamer Transit, after conveying the schools, returned for the visitors, of whom there were a good number. A variety of sports were indulged in throughout the day.

ODDFELLOWS—MANCHESTER UNITY.—The Newtown (St John's) Lodge in connection with this order, celebrated its 22nd anniversary, on Friday. At half-past 10 the members of the lodge and a few friends from Sydney left the Oddfellows' Hall. They marched in procession as far as St. Peter's Church, on the Cook's River Road, accompanied by the Newtown Volunteer band, which performed a variety of lively tunes. On their return they proceeded as far as the Newtown Tollbar, and then adjourned to a paddock on the Erskineville Road. Here they sat down to a substantial lunch, after which the remainder of the day was spent in dancing and various athletic exercises. There was a long programme of races. A match for youths under 16—150 yards—was won by Station. A hurdle race of 450 yards (four hurdles) was won by Beaumont; Osborne, 2. A walking match of one mile was won by Newell; Sandbrook, 2. A walking match of one and a-half mile was won by Scanlan, Goodsell being second. These outdoor amusements were continued until dusk, and in the evening there was a miscellaneous concert after the style of the Christy's.

SCHOOL EXCURSION BY RAILWAY.—The anniversary of the Chippendale and Hay street Wesleyan Sunday schools was celebrated on Friday. The children belonging to the schools, numbering between 600 and 700, were taken in charge of their teachers by special train to Penrith. A great number of friends of the children and others availed themselves of the moderate charge made for so long a journey, and no less than thirty-six carriages, containing, with the children, about 2500 persons, were started off soon after 9 o'clock. They arrived at the racecourse, near to the Penrith station, about half-past 11, when all alighted in safety. Most of the children were taken on to the racecourse, where they were entertained by their teachers, and well provided with provisions, &c., whilst the other excursionists, who felt inclined, walked up to and viewed the new bridge which spans the Nepean. The children were amused by all sorts of games and healthy sports until about 5 o'clock in the evening; but one of the children had the misfortune, whilst playing with others, to fall and break her arm. With this exception, not a single mishap occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The weather upon the whole was fair, for although the sky was clouded over most of the day, scarcely any rain fell. The drum and fife band belonging to the Chippendale school accompanied the excursionists, and occasionally played some enlivening pieces of music. The train left Penrith about 5 o'clock in the evening, and arrived in Sydney in safety soon after 7 o'clock; and the whole affair reflects great credit upon those who had the management of it.

THE GLASSBLOWERS.—These clever performers had, on Friday night, the gratification of exhibiting their skill to a crowded audience, the hall of the School of Arts being filled in every part. The performances were even better than usual, and the spectators, from time to time, testified in an unmistakable manner their appreciation of the efforts made for their amusement. At the conclusion of the performances the usual distribution took place.

THE WAXWORKS.—A very large number of persons visited Madame Sohier's Waxwork Exhibition on Friday evening, that lady's rooms being crowded to excess for many hours. As several additions have lately been made to the exhibition its attractiveness has been much enhanced, and the public seem to patronise it as freely as they ever did. A visit to the waxworks seemed yesterday to be chosen by numberless persons as an appropriate finale to their holiday amusements.

SILK CULTIVATION: FEEDING AND CARE OF THE WORMS.

(BY MRS. A. TIMBRELL, in the *Queenslander*, November 24.)

SINCE the publication of my treatise in June last, I have waited anxiously for the advent of the present silk season, which commenced in the last week of July; if I remember rightly it was on the 26th of that month that the first silkworms made their appearance. The earliest belonged to the *nori* species, which, as I have previously explained in my pamphlet, produce silk of a yellow tint. As soon as they were hatched by the warmth of the temperature, I commenced preparing a convenient apartment or suitable *kokh* for them. I appropriated a room on the second story of my private residence, off Princess street, Petrie terrace, for their exclusive reception. I constructed a range of receptacles made of network suspended by cordage from the roof, and carefully protected by gauze in order to exclude insects. I procured my supplies of mulberry leaves from the Botanical Gardens of Brisbane, with the courteous permission of Mr. Walter Hill, curator. I am also under great obligations to Mr. William Moore, of Milton; to Mrs. M'Cormack, of William-street, opposite the river Brisbane; and to Mr. Barker, of Kangaroo Point, for occasional supplies.

From the Botanical Gardens, however, my chief resources have been procured; for, with the kind indulgence of the manager, I have had the advantage of access to four varieties of mulberry trees. Experience proves to me that silkworms evince a decided preference for the leaf of the white, or as it is usually termed the Chinese mulberry. Next to this, they prefer what may be described as the coarse leaf of the English mulberry—I do not know its botanical name. There is, however, by the side of one of the walks near the sugar-canes, a mulberry tree which bears very large leaves; some of them being the size of a cabbage leaf. What is the technical name of this particular tree I am not aware, but I have fed young silkworms upon its leaves, and they have voraciously devoured them. The mulberry plantation in the grounds of Mr. William Moore, of Milton, is evidently of the Cape classification, and I have not seen any of a similar character at the Botanical Gardens. The leaves off Mr. Moore's trees proved injurious to the young silkworms, and even in their adolescent stages, when they attain a perceptible growth, the silkworms will forsake the leaves of the Cape mulberry for those of the white, or Chinese, in all cases where the latter description are accessible. The effect upon the silkworms after feeding upon the leaves of the Cape mulberry, betrays itself in a peculiar and interesting manner. They become apparently skin-bound, so to speak, seem to suffer pain, and die. It is only when the silkworms are a fortnight old that the leaves of the Cape mulberry may be given to them with any safety.

As I have said, the *nori* variety were first hatched; and, also, were the first to spin. This species emerged from the eggs on the 26th July, and commenced building their cocoon in the afternoon of the 4th September. They were only four days spinning; at the expiration of which time they became transformed into the chrysalis.

The *syrie* or *primirosa* silk variety followed the *nori* and I remarked that the last to break their eggs and emerge to life were the silkworms of the *syrie*, or white species. I first commenced baking the cocoons on Saturday, October 20, using for this purpose Mr. Ball's oven in Petrie-street.

I have experienced considerable annoyance from the invasion of cockroaches. These vermin cut through the gauze, and penetrate into the silkworms' compartments. They bite off the heads of the poor industrious worms; and occasionally nip them across the back, causing the glutinous substance which produces silk to protrude from these incisions. I have maintained a most active vigilance over my menagerie, and have frequently quitted my bed at night-time in order to superintend and administer to them; yet, notwithstanding all my anxiety and care, I have not been exempted from loss; inasmuch as many of my little favourites have been ruthlessly destroyed by the attacks of the cockroaches. It affords me much gratification, however, to be enabled to say that during the present silk-season, not a single member of the *bombyx mori* family has fallen a victim to disease. The worms have fortunately escaped any distemper, and excepting the trouble occasioned by insects, all my operations have been highly successful.

Respecting the quality of this season's silk, I do not think it could be excelled, even supposing that it might be equalled. This circumstance convinces me that Queensland is specially adapted to so interesting a branch of industry; and for the welfare of the colony, I do sincerely hope that public attention may be aroused to pursue so profitable and humanising an enterprise. The present depression can only be alleviated by exercising a vigorous energy. It will never do to sit down with despondent minds and clasped hands, because we happen to be passing through either a political or a monetary crisis. Did there exist a healthy vitality among our people, a gratifying change for the better would very soon become obvious. What has come over the men of the present generation I am quite at a loss to understand; they appear to have lost all confidence in themselves, and the good old spirit which formerly animated the Anglo-Saxon race seems to exist merely in tradition. However, I am only a woman occupying too humble a sphere in your social element to command much attention; and, perhaps, it may be deemed irrelevant and indelicate in me to write as I now do.

One fact is, however, positively evident, and it is, that God will assist those who help themselves, and that to despair simply because trade is dull and money scarce, is not only reprehensible but cowardly.

With regard to the quantity of silk of this season's cultivation, I believe it will be in my power, very shortly, to exhibit about five thousand beautiful cocoons. The size of many already baked astonished even myself. Never, for several years past, have I seen cocoons of greater dimensions.

I have been reading lately a very interesting book, entitled "Twelve years in China, by a British resident," and from it I select the following extract:—"The generality of silks in China come from white cocoons. The rearing of this description may have been brought about by attention to improving the colour; but if it is so the improvement must have been effected long ago, for we find in the *Tsien Tsze Wan* (or "thousand character classic")—which has been a school-book in China for the last twelve hundred years, that an ancient sage of the name of Mih wept on seeing the white silk coloured, believing that its original purity was destroyed."

To the preceding paragraph may be appended the observation that the *sina* variety, or *white* silk, is more highly esteemed by silk merchants than either the *syrie* or *nori* qualities. What may be the cause of preference it is difficult to say; more especially as the texture of the fibre in each of the three varieties appears to be of a corresponding character.

Had I the means I would rent some eligible land to-morrow, and, with some little assistance from private sources, I would very soon prove to Queensland how much good can be accomplished by resorting to sericulture.

The Government won't present me with a special grant, and I am not in funds sufficient to purchase an allotment. All my operations are conducted solely by myself, without capital, and without assistance. At this present hour, I have twelve boxes of Queensland silks displayed in the Queensland court of the Intercolonial Exhibition, and I have just dispatched a letter to Mr. Secretary Knight, asking that gentleman if the Melbourne Commissioners will allow me to forward this season's production. Should the answer be in the affirmative, I shall ere the end of the current year own no less than eighteen cases of Queensland silk at the Intercolonial Exhibition, the whole of which silk will have been cultivated by me within three quarters of a mile of Brisbane.

For the information of intending agriculturists, under the liberal terms of the new Land Bill, I will now conclude this paper with another quotation from the very excellent work to which I have already referred. The author says:—"The Chinese allege that eight acres of mulberry plantation can be made as valuable as one hundred acres of farming land."

The soil is virtually improved by mulberry culture, and its intrinsic value becomes proportionately enhanced, according to the degree or amount of labour devoted to its cultivation.

TARANAKI (N.Z.) IN 1866.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

IT may be interesting to some Australian readers who have followed the course of the native wars in New Zealand to get some of the impressions of an eye-witness on a visit to Taranaki a day or two ago. Taranaki lies out of the route of Australian visitors to New Zealand, and is generally passed over without being seen at all. Yet the part it has played in the history of the colony, and of the struggle of races not yet finished in New Zealand, would seem to entitle it to some notice. The story of British arms in New Zealand will always be linked with the name of Taranaki, and it is unfortunately true will gain no lustre from the connection. Since the year 1860 there has scarcely ceased to be fighting near New Plymouth between savages and soldiers, and, except very occasionally, the former have not had in any appreciable degree the worst of it. This is happily so rare a case in the annals of British warfare as to make it quite worth while to try to get a nearer view of the scene of these unsatisfactory campaigns. The grand language so habitual to the chroniclers of the great events of a campaign have served to give the most absurdly false impressions about the country round New Plymouth. When a military man begins to talk of getting troops under arms and marching out so many hundred rank and file, he is rarely able to tell the remainder of his story with anything like ordinary sobriety. In this way the hillocks round New Plymouth have grown in the imagination of the public into mountains, the little ditches into rivers, the damp pieces of ground into impassable morasses. One thing is very plain to the ordinary observer on the ground, which is, that the history of the repeated failures at Taranaki has yet to be written. The accounts on record are not at all like the ground on which the events took place for the most part, and as no change has taken place in the formation of the country, the conclusion is inevitable that there has been gross exaggeration or misrepresentation in the accounts.

Taranaki, as it is approached from the sea, may be described as being Mount Egmont. That splendid specimen of an almost perfect volcanic cone, fills the whole background of the picture, and even comes so far into the foreground too as quite to fill the eye of the observer, to the exclusion of the little town that nestles at its feet along the shore of the open sea. The approach to Taranaki from the sea gives the observer a clue to most of the misfortunes of the settlement. There is no harbour. The beach is open, and is exposed directly to all the most prevailing winds on the coast. I have said this is a clue to its misfortunes, and this is easily explained. The conviction forced on every observer of the scene of the long Taranaki war is that nothing but the most pitiable of official imbecility could by any possibility have protracted the affair and made it so unsuccessful as it has been made. From first to last, the settlers were opposed most bitterly to this policy of weakness, and nothing could have induced them to allow it to go on but the utter weakness of their own small numbers as compared with the force of regular troops in the place. The slightest attempt to carry on the war in the province of Auckland on Taranaki principles would have led to a meeting of some five thousand men under arms, and would never have been attempted. The position of Taranaki made the population necessarily a very small one, and this in turn produced her other misfortunes. On the right of the town of New Plymouth along the beach, a number of curious conical rocks beginning on the land, and running out for some little distance into the sea, are known as the Sugar Loaves. These afford some trifling degree of shelter from winds coming to the south of west, and it has been a dream of Taranaki men for a number of years, to throw a breakwater from one to another of these, and so make a shelter for vessels equivalent to a harbour. To do this effectually, however, would require at least a couple of millions of money, and although it would be rash to assert that it never will be done, it is pretty certain that it will not be done during the present generation. There is great difficulty in landing on the beach with most winds that blow at Taranaki, and neither passengers nor cargo are almost ever wholly safe from a ducking in salt water. The beach is very curious, being of a blue black colour instead of the usual yellow sandy colour. This is owing to the famous iron, or rather steel sand with which the shore is covered, to a depth of some three or four feet. It is soft and very heavy, and looks as if it would prove one of the most easily utilised of all native productions. Nothing however has been, or seems likely to be, done with it for a long time to come, so it lies along the beach and remains a mere nuisance to the eyes of the public whenever a breeze disturbs its very fine particles.

The town of New Plymouth is the monument of the war in the province of Taranaki. It presents the appearance of a place made up of public-houses now looking deserted and almost decaying, and of stores evidently set on foot to meet the demands of a large military force, and now looking desolate from the effects of the withdrawal of that force. I should say that every second house and shop in town was deserted, and there is not even a show of business in the streets where a few people loiter about and gossip at the doors of the shops. It is in fact a deserted garrison town which has no trade or commerce to fall back upon. A few years ago it was a pretty country village, where the houses had each a garden, and there were not a score of shops nor more than three public-houses. At that time Taranaki butter and cheese and Taranaki beef were articles of export well known in the market of each New Zealand province. The change is a most melancholy one, and no one can look at Taranaki now without doubting very much the wisdom of ever planting a community which must, for years at all events, be a small one, in so exposed a position. About half way through the town the visitor comes on a miserable ditch with a post and rail fence along the top of its wretched two feet bank. This, he is

told, is the famous "lines" of the war of 1861. The poor settlers, of whom nearly a thousand were under arms, were condemned to stay inside this and see their houses and gardens destroyed absolutely within the limits of the town. At this day there are a number of gaunt looking chimneys standing blackened with the effects of the fire that burnt down the houses within easy rifleshot of the central barracks upon Marsland Hill in the centre of the place. One house was occupied for months by the natives which might have been riddled with rifle balls at any time without a single man's going even beyond the limits of the wretched place in which they were boxed up. The country round the little town is a country of streams of water and of little green rising grounds which cannot be called hills. On each of these rising grounds there is still to be seen a wretched looking block house, generally with a ditch round it commanding nothing on earth but the bed of some trifling stream up which it was supposed a hundred or two of Maories might advance to attack the town—garrisoned by some 1200 to 1500 British men, well armed and drilled.

This may serve to give an idea of the whole scene of operations at Taranaki. When the public was told formerly of hill forts and pahs in formidable positions, requiring saps to approach them, examination shows hardly more than a gently undulating country, and a merely trifling fortification in a place to which, as I can testify, a dogcart with one horse can draw half a dozen people at a round trot without distress. It may be asserted boldly that with the one exception of the upper ford at the Kaitakara River, there was no one position taken up by the natives near Taranaki which might not be ridden over at full gallop by a troop of horse without breaking the ranks. Nor were the fortifications at all formidable. There seems to have been no one pah of any great strength erected in the district. Certainly not one-half so difficult to capture by a rush as dozens that have fallen in that way on the east coast within the last year by the operations of the colonial forces and their native allies.

The question of the future of Taranaki is a very puzzling one. While no one doubts the success of our operations on the East Coast, and no one need question the permanence of our hold on Waikato, it is not difficult to see how very much deserted Taranaki will be in a year's time. The place is not nearly so populous now as it was five years ago, and the inhabitants are even now leaving as fast as they can. The military settlers, who were to do so much for the safety and prosperity of the settlement, have for the most part sold out and gone away to the West Coast gold diggings, in the Southern Island, taking what they could get for the allotments given them by Government for their services. In some cases, this amounted to only a few pounds, but in others as much as three pounds ten an acre has been given by a few sanguine speculators for choice lots. The one thing which is likely to prove almost fatal to the settlement of Taranaki now is the want of population. The crushing years of enforced idleness which have passed over the settlers since the war broke out, in the year 1860, have taken it would seem all heart and energy out of their own exertions. All that a settler there now thinks of is, how he can realise his property and get out of the province. If he can do this he does it at once; if not, he appears for the most part to lead a sort of vegetating existence, not apparently hoping to get on beyond supplying his actual needs as they arise. It is customary with some people to speak of wars in New Zealand as if they were things which the European could generally make a very tolerably good thing of. It is also not unheard of that military officers in this colony have expressed the belief, more or less strongly, that they were victims—a visit to the once flourishing Taranaki will suffice to supply a very conclusive commentary upon both these views. It will be easily seen that nothing could be more fatal in its effects upon a new settlement than a native war of almost any kind; and it will be more than suspected that the extent of Taranaki's distresses is owing to the incapacity of her early military authorities.

The petroleum discoveries may, if they progress, be the saving of the province. It is certainly upon them that the people still there rely entirely. If they fail, or do not prove a great success, then I see every reason to think that the settlement of Taranaki is more likely than not to be utterly deserted in two years' time.

THE WHEAT CROP IN AMERICA.

(*From the Mark Lane Express, October 1.*)

We recently published a letter from Mr. W. H. Langley, in reference to the "Wheat Crop" of 1866, which caused considerable comment throughout the country, with many innendos from the Press, as well as from the consumers and speculators in grain, that the statements were too highly coloured. The crop has now been harvested, and the intelligent observer will acknowledge that Mr. L.'s misgivings as to the partial failure of the crop are too true. We append another letter from the same source, which deserves an attentive perusal. The question of "bread," and at what price it can be had, is one of vital importance, alike to individuals and to the nation, as it is one of the bulwarks of the country's wealth and prosperity. A bad wheat crop is a national calamity.

Gallipolis, August 10, 1866.

		Bushels.
Wheat crop of 1865, according to Agricultural Bureau, was ...		148,522,829
Deduct for deficiency in quality ...		14,098,694
New crop of 1865 ...		134,424,135
Estimated amount required for consumption by 35,000,000 people for one year, say 4½ bushels each ...	157,500,000	
Amount required for seed, at least ...	25,500,000	
		183,000,000
		48,575,865
Allow for exports the small amount of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, say ...		2,000,000
		50,575,865

According to the above statement, there must have been on hand at last harvest (1865) 50,575,865 bushels of wheat from previous crops, provided all the old stock is exhausted by the time the present crop is harvested, say by the 1st of September. And if the old stock is not exhausted by the time the present crop is harvested, then whatever there is on hand would have to be added to the above 50,575,865 bushels, which would give us the amount on hand of old stock at last harvest, but owing to the almost entire exhaustion of old stock throughout the winter wheat districts, I claim that more of the new crop of winter wheat will be consumed by the time the spring wheat crop is secured, say by the 1st of September, than can be on hand at all points, of old stock at same time; in other words, that on the 1st of September the old crop of wheat will be entirely exhausted, and that we will have nothing for the supply of the next year's consumption and seed but the crop of 1866. Let us inquire what that will amount to. I have not seen Mr. Newton's last agricultural report, but the newspapers tell us that Mr. Newton, commissioner of agriculture, says the present indications, as marked by his thousands of correspondents, point to an average of about 8½-tenths in quantity, and of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. Now let us see where this will place us for the supply of bread and seed for the coming year. The commissioner says, in his report for 1864, page 565, that each crop will be estimated on the basis of the crop of the year before.

	Bushels.
Net crop for last year, as above stated, was ...	134,424,135
The commissioner says the present crop is about 8½-tenths of a crop as compared with the last year's crop, or 1½-tenths less, say ...	20,163,620
Wheat crop for 1866, according to commissioner	114,260,515
Required for one year's consumption and seed	185,000,000
Deficiency in supply for one year...	68,739,485
To which add amount estimated above for the last or current year's exports ...	2,000,000
We will have for the coming year's consumption, seed, and exports ...	70,739,485

Making 70,739,485 bushels less than we consumed in the past or current year, including the small quantity estimated as exported.

I made a statement on the 7th of June last, in which I claimed, from what information I then had, and from my own observation of the prospect of the growing wheat crop, that at the present harvest we would be deficient in flour and wheat for the next year's consumption, 77,199,389 bushels, as compared with the amount consumed during the current year. That statement was hooted at by some, extolled by others, and by some of the Press severely criticised. Among the first, a number now say they believe the statement is likely to prove correct. Among the latter, the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, in its issue of July 7th, gave the writer a pretty severe handling. It calls to its aid first from among its personal acquaintances thirty-three letters, all under three weeks' old, from practical farmers, every man of them wheat-growers; then the *Prairie Farmer* of June 16th; B. Smith, Clinton County, Mo.; J. D. L., Venus, Madison County, Iowa, the *Country Gentleman* of June 14th; next its Southern witnesses; then ten reliable sturdy old Quaker farmers from the Shenandoah Valley. Then fifteen counties of North Carolina report a maximum wheat crop; so do twelve country papers in Georgia. Twenty-six of West Virginia's forty-two counties will, it is believed, produce an average yield. It further says, Kentucky will have two-thirds of an average crop, if Kentucky farmers tell the truth. Now, the *Post* makes this great array of testimony to rebut the hearsay evidence (as it terms it) of Mr. Langley. The *Post* further says: "One must needs cut frequently across lots, look for himself, and then correspond with reliable, intelligent farmers, as widely as he can, if he would become tolerably posted himself, and competent to post others in grain or any other agricultural prospects." This is just what I think, Mr. *Post*; and I do not believe you have been hurt in the least by information derived from your great array of reliable and intelligent correspondents, that you stay at home, and are seldom met with on steamboats or railroads, between early spring ploughing and harvest. In leaving this part of the subject, I would remark that I do not profess to be very intelligent, yet believe that the information contained in my statement of the 7th of June in reference to the prospective supply of wheat and flour in the country for the coming year's supply, was derived from (at least) as reliable and intelligent sources as the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, or the Gallipolis (Ohio) *Despatch*. And, further, believe that if I am a "Bread Bull," as the *Post* is pleased to call me, I would rather carry the horns, than have attached to my head the long ears of a certain animal whose braying is certainly more discordant than the bellowing of a bull, even if it was a bread Bull.

I am a manufacturer of flour for sale. Before making the flour I have to buy the wheat, and certainly cannot get up the price of flour by bulling the market without at the same time getting up the price of wheat: and as I am daily buying wheat, I would certainly have to pay that advance. Since writing the statement of June 7th, referred to above, I have been watching crops, harvest, and markets closely; and now that the winter wheat harvest is over, and in many districts threshing has commenced, we can form a far more correct idea of the true condition of the supply in the country; and taking all the information I have been able to obtain from all sources, I see no reason to materially change my views, as expressed in my statement of June 7th, except in reference to the amount of old wheat on hand on previous crops at the harvest of 1865, which I find was much greater than I then estimated for, there being, instead of 26,000,000 bushels of old stock, then on hand, about 50,000,000 bushels, of which there must have been, from the information I have, from 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels spring wheat in the North-western States, the balance, winter wheat, distributed through the other States, all of which will be consumed, with the crop of last year, by the time the present harvest is over, say by the 1st of September. I have within the last few days conversed with several intelligent gentlemen of Philadelphia, who are engaged in the breadstuffs business, and who a few weeks ago claimed that we had an abundant supply of wheat and flour in the country for home consumption, and considerable surplus for export, and who have taken much pains to inform themselves of the true state of supplies in the country. They now say that from all the information they have been able to procure, they are satisfied that the winter wheat crop of this season does not exceed half an average crop, if it reaches that much; but that their information in regard to the spring wheat crop of the north-west all indicates a large crop, and nearly every one that I have conversed with on the subject say they believe the old crop will be exhausted by the time the present harvest is over—say September 1st—which opinion is fully sustained by the light stock of wheat and flour at all points. Let us make a few more figures. The winter wheat crop of 1864, which I believe is considered an average crop, was, according to the Agricultural Bureau, 130,915,207 bushels, one-half of which would be 65,457,603.

		Bushels.
The spring wheat crop, same year, by same authority, was ...		29,655,918
To which add increased land brought into cultivation since 1864, and for superior quality this year an increase of 25 per cent. ...		7,413,980
		37,069,898
Estimated product for this year ...		102,527,501
Required for one year's consumption and seed, as stated above ...	183,000,000	
Export, say ...	2,000,000	
		185,000,000
		83,472,499

By this statement we will have on hand, September 1st, 83,472,499 bushels wheat and flour less than was consumed during the current year, including the small amount exported. As an evidence of the short supply in the country, look at the light receipts and light stocks in all the leading markets of the country, with advancing prices in nearly every considerable market, especially at those markets in the heaviest wheat-producing sections of the country. If the stock on hand was so abundant, as many of the papers would make their patrons believe, prices would drop at once, and producers would hurry their grain to market, under the impression that first sales would be best; but such not being the case, I look for light receipts and higher prices for both wheat and flour until this country is blessed with more abundant crops than for the two years past. I notice almost daily statements in some of the papers that we shall have a large surplus of breadstuffs for export, which may be the case as far as corn is concerned, but of wheat and flour, any man that will take the least pains to examine the subject will see that we have none for export, but, on the contrary, will have to import largely before next harvest.

Wheat is said to be a failure this year in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and at least a part of Michigan, and probably Pennsylvania also. From Virginia one writer states that there has not enough been harvested for seed. From southern Ohio, another (he thinks in Warren county) says: "We generally expect from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels, but this year I don't think we will reap what we sowed." Another, from northern Ohio, says: "We have no wheat here." One from Michigan: "We are now threshing, getting four bushels per acre, or thereabout." In Pennsylvania the quality is good, but there is little of it. A letter from Westmoreland county says: "What wheat we had is ruined by rain."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE OUTBREAK AT PALERMO.

(*From the own Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.*)

Florence, September 23.

What with the breaking of the telegraphic wires, the stormy condition of the Straits, and the unwillingness of the Government to say more about it than can be helped, we have not been, and are not even yet, very well informed as to the unhappy outbreak at Palermo. Speculations there are in abundance. Everybody—at least every Tuscan—has his own story, and his own explanation of events which may or may not have taken place. Accusations are numerous, invectives are plentifully hurled about, but facts are not easily to be got at. I will give you, however, what seems to me the most trustworthy information as to the Palermitan disturbances and their principal causes.

Early on Sunday morning, the 16th, the city of Palermo was first attacked by those whom, in order for the present to waive a matter of controversy, I will call the insurgents. They descended from the mountain slopes on which stands the famous Sanctuary of Monreale, and, having reached the capital, halted, rested, and formed themselves into fighting order. Their numbers are asserted to have been about two thousand, but they are variously estimated, and no one estimate seems more trustworthy than another. Their two principal leaders were an ex-colonel, Bentivegna, and a priest whose name is uncertain. It is not to be supposed that the approach of two thousand men—and in no account are they stated to have been less than two thousand—could be made, even in the earliest morning, without attracting attention, and the news of their arrival being conveyed to the city. Be this as it may, these two thousand at once took upon themselves to enter a town containing two hundred thousand inhabitants, a Syndic, a Municipio, and nominally thirteen battalions of National Guards. The garrison proper consisted of but fifteen hundred troops; but had the assailants numbered no more than the two thousand with which they are credited, it seems impossible that the garrison should not have been able both to make head against them and to rout them ignominiously.

So far, however, was this from being the case, that the troops were soon compelled to take refuge in the Palazzo Reale, which happens to have the proportions of a fortified palace. But this retreat of the troops is accounted for by the alleged fact that the original assailants, after entering the city, had their numbers considerably swelled by malcontents within its walls. Hence the authorities, finding themselves largely overmatched, thought it best to husband their available strength for the less pretentious but more important office of holding the Royal residence, the prison, and the main barrack. These they resolved to defend till succour should come from without; and we are assured, though I by no means feel confident in the assurance, that their resolve was successfully maintained. Fighting in a desultory form seems to have gone on the whole of Sunday, even far into the night. The next day the inhabitants barred their houses and kept within doors. This much at least is clear, that nothing was done by the Palermitans to rid themselves of the intruders.

Although the telegraphic wires connecting Palermo with the mainland had been cut very early in the attack, news soon reached Naples through Girgenti and Messina of the troubles that had fallen upon the sister province, and troops were at once dispatched to dislodge the insurgents and reassert the authority of the King. Up to Thursday last, the weather was most unfavourable to the disembarkation of troops, but on that day many succeeded in landing. No fewer than twenty thousand have been sent off to the island, though probably not more than half that number have as yet reached it. But we know that already the original garrison, which had taken shelter within the Palazzo Reale, has been liberated by its comrades, and we are left to presume that order again reigns at Palermo. The Sindaco's palace has been burned down, one of the leading officers of public safety has been slain, and the building which contained damning documents against several brigands has been given to the flames. What else has been done we are left to conjecture. Blood must necessarily have been spilled, and something like civil warfare seen in the streets of Palermo. Perhaps we should be hasty if we believed the official assurances of today, that the whole affair is at an end. But it is probable that the enterprise, begun with such audacity, and inaugurated with such surprising success, has collapsed more suddenly even than it commenced.

Waiting for further and more trustworthy particulars, we are forced to ask, who were the main agents in this insolent attempt at revolution, and by what motives were they stimulated? Looking back about three weeks, I find an account of some sixty brigands, all said to be dressed in black velvet, carrying a red flag, and having for their cry, "Long live the Republic!" This was as far back as the very opening of September. Now, it is unquestionable that, if we omit the stagey black velvet, which probably had no real existence, even among the original sixty, those two thousand insurgents, if two thousand they were, also carried a red flag, and also used the Republic as their war-cry. But, on the other hand, whatever genuine or sentimental republicanism may exist on the other side of the island—at Messina, for instance, which has just now for a third time returned Mazzini as its deputy to Parliament—Palermo is the least republican city in the kingdom. It is reactionary, priestly, papalist to the core. The religious orders rule over it, and sway it as the winds sway the waves. Two out of its three representatives are violent Ultramontanists, as you phrase it, and one of them is the well-known D'Ondes Reggio. Of him I hear an anecdote. He recently published a bitter pamphlet about the suppression of the religious orders—a pamphlet deemed to verge so closely on sedition, that there is talk of his being prosecuted for its publication. The day before yesterday he sought an interview with the Minister of the Interior for the sole purpose of asking what news he had from Palermo. The latter functionary considered both the visit and the inquiry to be so clearly malicious, that high and rude words were the consequence, D'Ondes Reggio being dismissed by the Minister with scornful reproaches.

I mention this, because it helps to throw a little light upon a subject which needs every light we can find. All the journals that I have read, and all the people that I have talked to, scout the idea that there is any republican, or, properly speaking, even any political feeling at the bottom of the movement. They one and all assert that it is a priestly movement, got up expressly to spite the Government because of its bill for the suppression of the monastic orders, and with the hope of deterring the Government from its purpose. The red flag and the republican cries, everybody asserts, are mere shams and counterfeits, hiding Rome and the cloister. This may be, and probably is, true; but it does not explain the apathy of the inhabitants, the smallness of the garrison, or the poorness of the defence. It is almost certain that the city sympathised with the assailants, having been well prepared by their priests to expect the attack, and to regard it as one made in a sacred cause.

Great surprise will be felt at the paucity of troops on the spot. It may seem incredible, but I believe it to be true, that 12,000 soldiers were withdrawn from Sicily, where they were unquestionably wanted, to be sent to the army on the Po in the late war. Now nearly twice that number have to be sent back again. It is a case of more than administrative blundering; it manifests ignorance and rashness in their customary combination; and the officials are now paying the inevitable penalty.

The *Moniteur* of September 29th publishes the following letter from Florence on the subject of the insurrection in Palermo:—

"Both telegraphic and postal communications having been interrupted from the very first moment of the entry of the bands into Palermo, it has not yet been possible to obtain any precise information as to the circumstances which preceded or accompanied their invasion, and it is even difficult, in the absence of official documents, to form a judgment as to the nature of the motives which led to it. The necessities of the war, which required the concentration in the north of Italy of almost all the military force of the kingdom, had created a situation in the south which hostile parties fancied they might profit by. As fast as the troops were withdrawn brigandage reappeared throughout the Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces. And, unfortunately, when the prospect of peace rendered a part of the forces centralised on the theatre of operations disposable, the Government thought fit, before reinforcing the southern garrisons, and more particularly those of Sicily, to wait for the disappearance of the cholera, of which there was extreme dread. Therefore it was that the city of Palermo at the time of the invasion of the bands had only from 1200 to 1400 men in the garrison, and these, badly supported by the National Guard, could do nothing but entrench themselves in the strongest position, and act upon the defensive. Almost all the town was for several days in the power of the brigands, and the facility with which they made themselves masters of it leads to the supposition that they must have have had accomplices within the walls. Be this as it may, energetic and rapid measures were taken. Twenty thousand troops, covered by the guns of the vessels which transported them, took possession of the city with very little resistance, and order is now completely re-established. It has not been troubled in any other part of Sicily, and almost all the great municipalities of the island have voted loyal addresses to the King, and disclaimed any sympathy with the movement at Palermo. These events have, therefore, only served to reinforce the authority of the Government in Sicily, by showing it to possess the support of the populations without which the zeal of the authorities is powerless."

NOTES FROM ROME.

Rome, September 22nd.

There is no relaxation of the financial crisis, and the discontent of the population increases, and grows more and more threatening. A rumour prevails that the crisis is the work of Napoleon, who thus strives to foment an insurrection, in order to have a pretext for prolonging the occupation. Every day there are disturbances at the door of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Pontifical gendarmes use their drawn sabres on the crowd, who utter seditious cries, and assume a menacing attitude. The Roman Bank proposed to facilitate business by an issue of one-crown notes, as was done in 1853, but all the merchants of Rome, with one accord, refuse this accommodation, either from distrust of the bank, or through an intrigue of its shareholders, who wish to drive the Pope into giving the notes a forced circulation. The money pressure has produced several large failures during the last few days. The brothers Alleggiani have gone for [illegible] crowns, and the house of Rocchi for nearly 200,000. The Marquis Cavalletti, Senator of Rome, recently proposed to the Pope to obtain the security of 1,000,000 crowns in paper from the Roman Bank, and substitute for it the same sum in notes of the Roman municipality for two, three, five and ten lires; but the Pope has come to no decision on this project. I mentioned in my last letter the easy remedy of State bonds hypothecated on the ecclesiastical lands, and the horror such a proposal inspires among the clergy. It is hardly credible how indisposed are the clergy of all ranks to make any sacrifice for the benefit of the Head of the Church. Not one chapter, not a single congregation or religious establishment, not one religious order—except, perhaps, the Jesuits—has offered the Holy Father any share of its revenue.

Yesterday morning the Holy Father convoked at the Vatican an extraordinary council to consider the threatening posture of affairs, and presided over it himself. The council was composed of the Cardinals Pistro and Antonelli; Monsignor Ferrari, Minister of Finance; Baron Baldini, Minister of Commerce; the Princes Torlonia and Borghese; the Duke Massimo di Rignano; the Marquis Cavalletti; Signor Giuseppe Costa, president of the Chamber of Commerce; and Signor Ingami, a rich financier. The Council sat more than three hours. It had under discussion a memorial from the Roman Bank, drawn up with great skill, and replete with specious and exaggerated statements, but which was met by a counter memorial from the Senator of Rome, charging fraud against Count Filippo Antonelli and the other directors of the bank. The sitting was stormy, though it is said that Cardinal Antonelli heard, without knitting his brow, the accusations brought against his brother by the Marquis Cavalletti, Prince Torlonia, and Duke Massimo, men not more independent than loyal. Suddenly the Pope interposed, and said such a discussion would not obtain the end they desired, as it would be impossible to devise a remedy for so many evils, if they were not cognisant of the real situation of the bank, a situation which was a mystery to everybody. "Hence," continued the Holy Father, "I shall nominate a special commission to go there, in my name, to make the necessary inquiry. This duty can be well performed by the Senator of Rome, the Duke di Rignano, and Signor Costa." The Pope here rose, and simply saying *Au revoir*, broke up the Council.

This incident was quite unexpected, and is said to have visibly disquieted Cardinal Antonelli, who was not prepared for such energetic action on the part of the Pope. No time was lost by the Marquis Cavalletti, Duke Massimo, and Signor Costa in undertaking their mission; and they at once went to Count Filippo Antonelli to demand access to the bank's books. The Count, however, was absent from home, and they appointed a meeting with him for six in the evening, requiring his attendance in the Pope's name. Nothing more is known at present.

General de Montebello saw the Holy Father the day after his arrival, and the interview has given rise to a number of rumours, though nothing certain is known of what passed. It is believed, however, that the General's instructions conform to the circular of the Marquis de Lavalette on the Roman question, and involve the execution, pure and simple, of the convention of September. The official world of Rome, indeed, still persists in its incredulity on this point, and affirms that Napoleon, when he reaches the extreme term of the 15th of December, will find some pretext for prolonging the occupation.

The oracles of the Vatican attach great importance to the approaching vote in Venetia, believing that it will be in favour of autonomy, at any rate that the issue will indicate the intention of Napoleon in respect to Rome. "If the Venetians," they say, "vote in favour of autonomy, it will be a manifest proof that the Emperor of the French does not wish for the absolute union of Italy, and he will leave his army at Rome in spite of the convention." The outbreak in Sicily claims as much attention as Venice, and each despatch from Palermo is read and discussed with the same anxiety. Meanwhile we are threatened with an important diplomatic change, and it is said that the Count de Sartiges will soon be replaced here by Baron de Malaret.

Notwithstanding the welcome which has been given to the Roman Legion at Civita Vecchia where they were detained on account of the cholera, the legion excites little enthusiasm, either among the Pontifical troops or those of France. The Pope's native officers are all secretly devoted to the Italian cause, and regard the foreign contingent with distrust and aversion. These sentiments they express openly, and they only countenance the dinner at the Vatican in obedience to a formal order. Nor is the disposition of the civil branch of the War Department more friendly; and at a meeting attended by the Minister for War and eighty of his subordinates, all more zealous for the Pope than his soldiers, only seven of the *employes* subscribed to the dinner fund spontaneously. Such a result alarmed the Minister, General Kanzler, and, in order to make sure of a good subscription from the officers, he ordered a day's pay to be stopped from each. The other foreign soldiers of the Pope and the Zouaves also dislike the legion, though on different grounds from the native officers; for, being all legitimists, they consider the new comers as the tools of Napoleon, and the gaolers rather than the defenders of the Holy Father. As to the officers of the French army, they decided not to invite their former comrades, wearing the Pontifical uniform, to their "circle," or military club, in the Piazza Colonna; and General de Polhis was obliged to issue a circular to the superior officers of the corps, citing an order from the French Minister for War, enjoining the army of occupation to cultivate the best feeling with the Roman legion. The French officers have yielded to this pressure, but it will be seen that the legion stands on delicate ground, and that its commander, Count d'Arcy, has a very difficult mission to fulfil.

The French contingent has a warm friend in the Empress Eugénie, and her Majesty has written to the Pope, asking permission to offer him every year, as a Peter-penny, from her own and the Prince Imperial's privy purse, the sum it will cost to maintain the legion. As the corps will thus be kept up at the charge of France, there is a feeling of regret here that it was not raised to the number first proposed by the Emperor—namely, 5600 men. Monsignor de Mérode was then in power, and he resisted the proposal, declaring that it would be a disgrace to accept so many auxiliaries from France, as they would, in fact, hold the Pope in captivity. This language frightened the Holy Father. He accepted the contingent, but limited its numbers to 1200 men.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, October 1.

THE INVENTOR OF THE NEEDLE GUN.

We copy from the *Times* of 6th September, the following translation, by the Berlin correspondent of that journal, of an original article which appeared some ago in the *Daheim*, a Leipsic newspaper:—

On entering Sömmerda, a small town near Erfurt, the traveller has no difficulty in finding out the residence of the most renowned individual in it. Herr von Dreyse, the inventor of the needle gun, lives in a mansion of modest yet substantial appearance. Over the gateway is an inscription, according to the old German custom. "*Bete und arbeite*"* is the significant motto by the carver of his own fortune.

Not many weeks since the writer waited upon the master of the mansion, with letters of introduction from eminent gentlemen in Berlin. Our conversation became animated. My reception was so extremely friendly that I was soon encouraged to hint at the object of my visit.

"There is scarcely an encyclopædia," I said, "which does not contain either a short notice of the inventor or a long description of the invention; still, none of those who write about you, though perhaps living within a few miles, have as yet taken the trouble to make your personal acquaintance. In a word, Sir, it is with you, as with many other discoverers—in astonishment at the invention the inventor is forgotten."

"Oh! that is a matter of very little consequence," he said, "if only my invention is rightly appreciated."

"But surely you can have no misgivings on that score?"

"On the contrary, more is made of it than it deserves. All the newspapers are profuse in their praise of our guns; but when I read down the list of killed and wounded I cannot help thinking that the weapon has not done its duty as it ought, or, indeed, anything like what might have been expected of it."

"Indeed! you surprise me," said I, "you are the first whom I have heard hint a word against the needle-gun since the campaign in Bohemia. Has it not then answered your expectations?"

"The list of our slain and wounded is far too numerous. The needle-gun cannot have been so effective as I meant it should be, more especially when we take into consideration the experienced hands that wielded it. It is true, I have never yet been able to form an accurate conception of the appearance made by an army of 200,000 men in the field, spread over many miles of ground, with our needle-gun in full operation. I must, therefore, confine myself to numbers, and I cannot but own to you, that notwithstanding the satisfaction I feel at having my work, after many a hard struggle, rightly appreciated at last, these very numbers greatly moderate my exultation and make me sad. I have, too, an especial cause for being so," he continued with a sigh as he pointed to a little girl who at the moment entered the room, dressed in deep mourning, "This is my daughter's child, her father fell at Königgrätz at the head of his regiment. Yes, Sir, we have fought battles in which the Austrians counted no more dead and wounded than we did, and though we may partly attribute this to the position occupied by the enemy yet still such things ought not to be reported of the needle-gun."

The conversation then turned on the latest events of the day, and while communicating my own impressions on the subject, I asked him if he had ever seen a battle-field immediately after a battle had been fought.

"Once, and once only," he replied, "that of Jena, it is a long, long time ago, and it was while contemplating it the idea first forced itself upon me, that the Prussian firearms required improvement, if Prussia ever intended becoming a first-rate military Power. At that time I was a journeyman locksmith, and with my knapsack on my back was travelling through Germany on my way to France, the only country where in those troublous times anything could be learnt in my trade. I arrived in Jena October 15th, 1806, and saw the heaps of slain on the battle-field, and their pigtails strewed in all directions. I cannot tell you what a horrible impression it made upon me. I took up a gun and examined it closely. I do not know whether the expression *um die Ecke schiessen* (to shoot round the corner) then existed or not, but it could only have referred to the Prussian musket of that period. I tell you, I never saw anything like it in my life. It was the very worst weapon you can imagine; while the French flint gun, made from the model known in 1799, was the most successful and perfect thing of the kind then in use. But, pray tell me if I weary you. I can quite imagine that to the uninitiated all this must be somewhat tedious."

"On the contrary, I am greatly interested. Besides, I am not quite such a novice as you take me for. And from that moment you were seized with a desire to improve the Prussian gun?"

"Yes, from that day forward; but you can easily conceive how vague and indistinct was the idea in the head of the young journeyman locksmith."

"Did you reach Paris?"

"That I did, and I may say I there laid the foundation of whatever knowledge or skill has enabled me to do for the improvement of firearms. I was frequently employed by the most celebrated officer in that line—you may possibly have heard his name—Colonel Pauli (a Würtemberg officer, who, with his Sovereign, had joined the Emperor Napoleon), and under his guidance I learnt very much."

"And the idea of improving the Prussian firearms was still busy in your brain?"

"Always, I thought of it constantly day and night, and made some trifling experiments, but nothing succeeded, for I only imitated the model gun of 1799. An actual step in the right direction, and, indeed, I may say a gigantic stride, was when Pauli, for whom I had been at work, but for what purpose the weapons were to be employed I had no idea,—it was in the year 1809—confided to me that he had been commissioned by the Emperor to construct a breech-loading musket."

"Where could Napoleon have got this idea from? Was it the produce of his own brain, or had it existed previously and been suggested to him? The first breech-loading muskets were constructed two centuries ago. Old specimens are to be found in many German arsenals."

"I know not; but it seemed to let in a new light upon me. I felt better than I could understand how that it was the right idea, because it was the most simple (children's guns are loaded in this manner), and for months so great was my impatience to know the success of the gun Pauli was constructing, I could scarcely sleep at night. This gun was a complete failure—that is to say, so complicated that, though in expert hands not without some solid worth, yet for soldiers in the field it was perfectly useless. Notwithstanding this, Pauli received from Napoleon 1000 Napoleon d'ors, the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and a ten years' patent for the invention. Pauli's courage failed him after this first rebuff, and he gave up the idea, but it was firmly rooted in my mind, feeling thoroughly convinced it would furnish me with a clue to the reconstruction of the Prussian firearms."

"It certainly must have cost you much thought and anxiety to carry out this idea?"

"You cannot have the remotest conception of the trouble it caused me. You must have read somewhere or other of those torments and sufferings which have ever fallen to the lot of the inventor. With the exception of bodily torture, which does not belong to our day, I may say I have gone through everything it was possible to endure, and that for 30 long years. When at last I gave out my new igniting material accompanied by the needle-gun, imagine the revolution it caused. I was looked upon as a madman."

"Had you to encounter any special enemy?"

"One I had who opposed me with such obstinate perseverance that I was often on the very verge of despair, whom even now, after the campaign in Bohemia, I have not yet succeeded in vanquishing. That is Routine! She is a bitter enemy, I can assure you, Sir, and as often wears the uniform of a general as the jacket of a soldier, or the coat of a Minister of War, and woe to him who has to contend against her. I could talk to you by the hour together of what I have gone through, but all would be as mere dust in the balance if my invention had not likewise had calumny, derision, and mocking insult to put up with. You said a while ago that my name was in everybody's mouth, at least all such as interest themselves in the military glory of Prussia; but do you suppose that those who assisted me in wrestling with that infernal spirit Routine do not deserve equally honourable mention? Without their aid I certainly should never have been successful."

"Would you have any objection to mention the names of these men."

"The then Captain, now Lieutenant-General, von Priem, and the late General von Witzleben, aide-de-camp to his Majesty Frederick William III. I had a manufacture of percussion caps here in Sommerda, at that time the first in Prussia, and supplied Government with the article. It was while preparing the igniting material that I discovered the secret of the *sundspiegel*.* General Priem, who was then in garrison here, witnessed my first experiments, and did not rest till he had convinced General von Witzleben of its importance. Then began a struggle indeed. All I asked for was a fair trial, but the answer invariably received was that it was sheer nonsense. The General mentioned the subject to the King in the most urgent manner, and orders were issued that my invention should undergo scrutiny. I was given to understand that the whole construction of the gun was totally at variance with the theory of Colonel Braun, then the greatest authority on the subject in Prussia as well as in Europe; that after the tenth shot, on account of the quantity of tinder in it, which would of course collect at the lower end of the barrel, the gun would explode of itself. In short, it was so clearly and technically explained to me that I was an arrant fool for my pains that any one save myself would verily have believed it. My scientific knowledge was at so low an ebb that I could not demonstrate where Braun's theory was at fault. My simple answer to every charge was, 'Only give it a trial.'"

"And, at length, you had the satisfaction of seeing this done?"

"Stop, stop, not so fast. My greatest fear was that some unforeseen accident might postpone the long desired experiments to an indefinite period. General Witzleben, one morning addressing me, as he often did, as the 'Reformer of the gun,' said, 'You will have, like Luther, to pass through a Worms!' The essay was to come off in the Hasenhaide,† Prince Augustus, of Wurtemberg, being at the head of the special commission appointed for the purpose, and my celebrated opponent, Braun, likewise included in it. I had brought with me a hundred cartridges to be shot off from the same gun. It was a long time before the gentlemen of the commission relaxed a muscle of their countenances, but when one shot followed the other in quick succession, the ammunition gradually decreased, and the gun would not oblige them by exploding, their faces by degrees became longer and longer. I did not utter a word, but rejoiced at the unmixed pleasure evinced by General Witzleben. Prince Augustus became very red. He rode up and down gazing with astonishment at the heap of cartridges, which was diminishing one by one. For the space of ten minutes the firing was kept up, till at last the rifleman declared he could shoot no more, for the barrel was too hot to hold. Fifty cartridges had been fired from it. You may imagine the expression on these gentlemen's visages when upon opening the barrel they found the breech, instead of being stuffed full as they anticipated, as clean as that of a common double-barrelled gun. Prince Augustus was visibly moved. 'Shoot again,' he cried, as soon as the barrel had cooled a little, and in ten minutes more not a cartridge was left. In less than half an hour 100 shots had been fired from the same gun, and not one of all the mischances prophesied by the gentlemen of the commission had taken place."

"Your triumph was complete," I cried, "after enormous difficulties, it is true, but still perfect and entire."

"You are mistaken," said the old gentleman with a sigh. "I had now another difficulty to combat. It was asserted that a common soldier could not possibly learn to use the weapon properly, and when years of experience had silenced this objection it was only to give place to another, and this again to a third. When at last I received orders to furnish no inconsiderable number of the weapons they were safely stowed away in the Arsenal! Thanks be to God, for having blessed our country with a long interval of peace, for if war had broken out before the manufacture of the needle-gun had been finished, I think I should have gone out of my mind."

"And was not opposition silenced at last?"

"Oh, yes. Let us say no more about it. The desire of my life has been fulfilled, and to God be the praise. All else is easily forgiven and forgotten, if I can only bring myself to believe that my invention has helped to secure our victories. But the number of wounded drives me to despair, for it is a convincing proof that our weapons are not yet what they ought to be and must be made to be."

"But how do you suppose that the greater perfection of our weapons is to protect our soldiers from being wounded in the fight?"

"Of course, I do not mean entirely, but the proportion must not be so large. In many cases we must, by better weapons, be able to prevent the enemy from occupying those impregnable positions which have occasioned our losses."

"I have not an idea how you will bring this about."

"You see," said he, "it is the most likely thing in the world, that after this war, almost all other nations will introduce the needle-gun into their armies. They do not know the secret of our *Zundspiegel*, but they will make some sort of a substitute more or less like it, and have this advantage in constructing their new guns, that they can avoid all the faults they observe in ours, while we must put up with what we have, and thus other nations will excel Prussia in this particular. I fear France especially, having a very high opinion of the French manufactories of arms, and am convinced that though they have not the *Zundspiegel* the French will succeed in producing a very capital needle-gun, with all those improvements which it may, perhaps, be too late to make in ours. In a word, they will try to surpass once more in weapons of warfare; but this ought not to be—it must not be."

"You, Sir, will take good care, I am sure, that such a thing does not come to pass," I said, "full of admiration at the youthful zeal of the old man."

"But what if it be too late to prevent the mischief?" he replied. "I am now seventy-eight years of age, and it was my duty to have provided against such a chance. Here I possess the answer to whether foreigners can improve on our needle-gun or not."

As he said this he rose, fetched a gun from the corner close to his writing table, and showed it me. I was quite struck with the singular appearance of the weapon. He began to explain its construction to me.

"Stop," said I, interrupting him, "I ought to apprise you that it is my intention when I take my leave to write down as faithfully as my memory will allow all I can recollect of this conversation, which in a few days will be perused by thousands of readers. Will you, then, be kind enough to determine how far I may venture to describe this new weapon, the very existence of which is a profound secret to the public at large?"

"Pray, do not describe it at all," was his reply; "say merely that it is three pounds and a half lighter than our present gun, entirely made of iron, having just as long a range and sure an aim as those now employed, much better adapted for the soldier's use, whether for drill-practice, marching, or shooting; that neither fire or water has the least effect upon it; that it is superior to any similar one of the kind for bayonet action—which in a battle is by no means to be despised—that each gun costs three thalers, or 9s., less than the price given for a weapon now in use. And now I will explain its management, for an instrument which is to be handled by hundreds of thousands ought to be so simple that every one can be taught how to use it."

It was the work of a few minutes for Herr Von Dreyse to do this. I went through the evolutions, held the weapon in every possible direction, and loaded and fired—of course without cartridges—as quickly as possible. I have before alluded to my being no novice in the art, for I have shot with guns from the best manufactories in the world, of all sorts and sizes, and I must confess, without in the least wishing to set up my judgment as a standard, that I have never yet seen or handled an implement which so completely and perfectly came up to all its requirements. An officer in the Government Commission permanently stationed at the foundry in Sommerda, who has repeatedly shot with this gun, told me that it certainly shot as far, if not further, and with as true an aim as did the present one!

Several other firearms newly invented by him were shown me by Herr von Dreyse; also his falconets and explosive balls, which can be projected from ordinary firearms.

"And what may this be?" asked I, taking up something that looked like a bomb-shell.

"That," he replied smiling, "is a surprise intended for the army—do not let us speak of it. I will only just premise that, being fully persuaded that light artillery must be light, in all my inventions I have made this the basis of my operations—viz., light weight."

"Does the Government know anything of these new ideas of yours?"

"His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles visited me a few months ago, inspected the whole of my undertakings, encouraged me to persevere, and presented me his portrait with his name written underneath."

"You compared yourself just now with other discoverers," I said, as I rose to leave, "but you cannot, as they, reproach your generation with ingratitude and unmindfulness of your extraordinary services."

"That, indeed, I most willingly admit I cannot," he replied, with all the fervour of youth. "I am more honoured than I deserve, especially by the Royal family, who have most signally distinguished me. I have had several orders and titles conferred upon me. My whole family has been ennobled, and my foundry has made me rich. I can but thank my Royal master with my whole heart, and regret that only a few more years remain to me in which to devote my knowledge and experience to the improvement of the Prussian war implements."

We still passed a short time longer in commenting upon the teeming events of the day; and, after having uttered my acknowledgments for his extreme kindness, I left him, with the feeling, but rarely experienced, of having been with a man of whom I had great expectations, and had found those expectations fully realised. The more minute details of his life, which could not be asked of the worthy inventor of the needle-gun himself, I was obliged to glean from the inhabitants of the small town where he resides.

He is now 78 years old, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, his mind is so fresh, and is whole appearance so vigorous, energetic, and active, that he may well be taken for twenty years younger. He rises at 4 every morning, and spends the whole day in working out his different inventions. The Government foundry is completely under the direction of his highly-esteemed son, Herr Rath von Dreyse, while his father's attention is chiefly engrossed with the rectification and perfecting of the weapons he has invented. He has several workshops for this purpose, to which but very few persons have access, where he is busy several hours every day. When the weather is fine, he practices shooting in the neighbouring fields, and he is so scrupulously exact and conscientious in testing the powers of his new improvements, that often whole months elapse before he pronounces himself satisfied with this or that weapon. Perpetual changes and readjustments have to be made, and he is so painfully anxious upon all matters of the kind that he does not speak to his most intimate friends, not even to his own son, about a new discovery until he himself can say he approves it.

A physician with whom I spoke told me that Herr von Dreyse had so thoroughly identified himself with the needle-gun that life would be nothing to him without it, and that many a younger man might envy him his unwearied strivings after perfection.

"Pray and work" does not seem to be merely a motto adopted by him, but the very pith and marrow of his existence. Through him, the place of his birth has not only become renowned, but opulent too, from the great influx of workmen and officials, both civil and military. Nothing can be more touching than the universal respect and love manifested towards him by all the inhabitants of Sömmerda.

In conclusion, I will just add a rumour which is circulating in the place—viz., that Herr von Dreyse is about shortly to submit to the King of Prussia a newly-invented cannon calculated to work as important a revolution in the Prussian artillery as the needle-gun has in the infantry.

* Ora et labora.

* This is the name of the bit of pasteboard placed at the bottom of the Prussian cartridge, which on being pierced by the needle ignites the powder.

† Harcheath, near Berlin, where the soldiers exercise.

Telegraphic Lies. — The San Francisco *Daily Morning Call* of September 16th remarks that the telegraph is the biggest lying institution out. It is made the instrument for wilfully misleading the public on political, financial, commercial, and all other matters. To keep run of and expose all its lies would be a job of such magnitude that the press could not execute it. About six weeks since a telegraphic despatch, dated at San Francisco, was published in the Indianas, Ohio, and other North Western papers, stating in effect that the Radical Convention had met in Sacramento; that it was very largely attended; that immense enthusiasm prevailed; that it had nominated candidates for Congress! and that the candidates were sure to be elected by 30,000 majority! Now here was a lie made from whole cloth. It had not a patch or shred of truth to stand upon. It was manufactured and sent abroad for some purpose—what, is best known to the scoundrelly originators. Our readers will recollect that not long since a despatch, purporting to come from Baltimore, was sent to the press of this State, stating that Vallandigham, William Bigler, &c., had arrived at that City on their way to Washington to secure the appointment of Governor Weller as Secretary of War. The telegraph sent this lie abroad, but never contradicted it. The falsehood was exposed by newspaper correspondents, but the refutation never had as wide a circulation as the lie itself. But the telegraph did not stop with this lie. It must add to it. So a despatch dated at San Francisco, was published in the Northwestern papers stating that ex-Governor Weeland (Weller), of this State, had been appointed Secretary of War! This lie, like the first two mentioned, was concocted for a vile purpose, and spread abroad by the lying telegraph. The object of all these despatches was to deceive the people. But who made up the lying despatches dated at San Francisco? Was it the agent of the Associated Press here? If so, he should be punished for swindling. Were they made up by other parties here? If so, they should be exposed by the agents of the telegraph. Or were they made up by operators at the East? What confidence can the people have in an institution which manufactures and spreads abroad such wholesale falsehoods as those we have alluded to? If the telegraph is to be used, as it appears to be wholly, as an instrument to mislead and deceive the people in this manner, it had better be destroyed. It sends lies from Boston and New York to New Orleans and Mobile; and from New Orleans and Mobile to Boston and New York; from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast; and from the Pacific Coast to the Eastern States. Only in one case out of a hundred, probably, are these lies ever refuted, and when they are refuted, the refutation is made a week or a month after the lie has been published, and then the refutation does not get half the circulation the lie had. The lie has done its work; it has accomplished the mischief intended; the people have generally believed the falsehoods, and made up their minds and acted as if the lies were truths. The publisher of a newspaper is held responsible for publishing an injurious falsehood, whether he originates it himself or whether it is furnished by outside parties. The telegraph should in a like manner be held responsible for the injurious falsehoods it publishes broadcast to the world.

The *Sunday Gazette* has reason to believe that a warrant will be issued by the Secretary of State for India in the course of next month, authorising the distribution of £500,000 of the Banda and Kirwee prize money, and those whose claims have been recognised by the late decision of the Admiralty Court will receive their proportions of that sum probably before the close of the year. With the accumulations of interest the prize would amount in the gross to more than £600,000, but as nearly £60,000 will be consumed in law costs, and other expenses have to be provided for, it follows that the recipients will not have to look forward to much more than their share of the half-million about to be placed at their disposal.

A young man named Jennings died suddenly at Didcot Station the other day under very painful circumstances. He was falsely accused by a drunken fellow-passenger of breaking the windows of the carriage in which he had been riding, the guilty party, in truth, being the accuser himself; and the excitement occasioned by his being taken into custody caused his death.

A herbalist, named Chamberlain, at Hertford, has been committed for trial for manslaughter, in having caused the death of a patient who consulted him by the application of arsenical ointment to the skin. The medical practitioner who made the post-mortem examination said, that death was occasioned by the absorption of arsenic into the system, and that the use of the ointment in question had been abandoned in regular practice, owing to its danger. The coroner accepted bail for the herbalist's appearance.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 1.

City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 29th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. Baptist, Miss Baptist, Miss A. Baptist, Mrs. Russell, Miss Loxton, Mr. and Mrs. Lower, Mr. J. R. Jenkins and Miss Jenkins, Messrs. Greenlaw, Copeland, Simpson, O'Brien, Cruickshank, Maiden, Smith, C. Parker, R. Thorne, S. H. Merritt, and Garrick, and the following members of Lyster's Opera Company—Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyster, Madame Escott, Mr. H. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Simonsen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lyster, Mr. and Mrs. Jager, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. King, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Jones, Miss Dickson, Messrs. Lloyd, Royal, Hart, Sprinkhorn, Thompson, Stockmeyer, Devereux, Vercoe, Readitt, M'Coy, Levison, Ramsden, Lundberg, Baker, Brown, Hall, Kitts, De Haga, Beaumont, Sutcliffe, Bochrach, Keibel, and 34 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 28th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Dodd, Messrs. C. D. Smith, T. Williamson, J. Anderson, Want, and 3 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.

Anonyma, ship, 847 tons, Captain Cuthbertson, from Liverpool 29th August. Passenger—Mr. Thompson. Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Orrell, Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove, Mrs. Ward, Messrs. Stanett, Allison, Simon, 12 in the steerage, and the crew of the Adolphus, schooner, wrecked at Wollongong. I. S. N. Co., agents.

James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Durrell, from Rockhampton 28th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Champion, Miss M'Cluer, and 16 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Jane Lockhart, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Smith, from Hokitika 18th ultimo, in ballast.—Passengers—2 in the steerage. J. Black and Co., agents.

December 2.

Pilot, schooner, 114 tons, Captain Jamieson, from Melbourne 21st ultimo. Captain, agent.

Siam, barque, 354 tons, Captain Tidemann, from Melbourne 28th ultimo, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Marion, barque, 414 tons, Captain Seaplehorn, from Melbourne 28th ultimo, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Eliza Blanch, brig, 180 tons, from New Zealand.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Heselton, from Melbourne 29th ultimo. Passengers—Miss Buss, Mr. and Mrs. Bagraun, Mrs. Howard and 3 children, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. Tiller, Mrs. Samson, Messrs. Smith, Firebrays, Turnbull, Webb, and 30 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Curphey, from Brisbane 30th ultimo. Passengers—Madame Carandini, Miss Carandini, Mrs. Oven, Messrs. Rennie, Scott, D. Brown, J. Brown, Napier, F. Borbes, Whittley, Ridler, Macquarie, Cannon, Frazer, Hunter, Philpot, Scott, Costin, Sherman, and 32 in the steerage. Q. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—December 1.

Tinonee (s.), for Brisbane.
Ballina (s.), for Richmond River.

December 2.

Tyra, for Newcastle.
Tararua (s.), for Wellington.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.—December 3.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—December 1.

Albatross, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Braund, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Plunkett and 2 children.

Tinonee (s.), 300 tons, Captain Page, for Maryborough. Passengers—Mr. Rankin, and 2 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—December 1.

Messenger, from Port Stephens, with 14,000 feet timber, 3 tons fish, 65 bags oysters; Gorilla, from Manning River, with 160 bags maize, 3 hides; Numba, for Macleay River, with 1458 bushels maize; Ida, from Shoalhaven, with 80 bags maize; Peterborough Lass, Agenoria, from Shellharbour, with 92 kegs butter, 5 cases eggs, 8 hides, 14 bales skins, 2 bales bacon, 2 coops poultry, 2 calves, 3 bags onions; Traveller, from the Hawkesbury, with 20 tons wood, 3 coops fowls, 1 coop pigs, 10 cases eggs; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 3 calves, 47 cheeses, 26 cases eggs, 15 coops fowls, 141 bales hay, 52 hides, 4 horses, 350 bags maize, 90 bags onions, 90 bags oysters, 12 pigs, 7 bags potatoes, 150 sheep, 1 hogshead tallow, 12 kegs tobacco, 94 bales wool; Uncle Tom, Little Pet, from Wollongong, with 266 tons coal; H. M. Warfield, Rebecca, Ann, Martha Clara, from Newcastle, with 920 tons coal; Williams (s.), from the Hunter, with 109 bales wool, 60 trusses hay, 16 bags grass seed, 2 cases tobacco, 77 hides, 4 bundles skins; Morpeth, (s.), from Morpeth, with 250 bales hay; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 5 bags barley, 199 bales hay, 24 bags onions, 8 kegs tobacco, and 26 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—December 1.

Traveller, for the Hawkesbury; Peterborough Lass, Agenoria, for Shellharbour; Little Pet, Uncle Tom, Nowra, for Wollongong; Spray, Fox, Notion, Rebecca, for Newcastle; Messenger, for Port Stephens; Flying Cloud, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.—December 1.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 2 parcels, C. S. Vickery; 2 cases, G. Fox and Co.; 1 box, E. Gill; 4 bars iron, 1 case, W. and B. Brooks; 1 box, F. Shaw; 1 box, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 1 box, Nixon and Co.; 2 cases, W. Maddock; 2 cases, 2 crates, 1 cask, E. H. O'Neill; 1 bale, W. Renny; 1 case, W. Saber; 9 cases tobacco, 1 case cigars, E. T. Penfold; 2 packages, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.; 1 cask ale, E. J. Spence; 1 case plants, J. Baptist and Son; 30 cases oil, J. Keep; 3 packages, Whittingham Brothers; 6 quarter-casks, Bligh and Harbottle; 2 bags seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 case, De Gruchy and Leigh; 1 case, T. A. Murray; 1 case, Isambert; 3 cases wine, W. H. Davies; 1 parcel, T. Jones; 1 parcel, P. and O. Co.; 9 cases, A. Fairfax and Co.; 25 cases wine, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 horses and 1 buggy, Mr. Lyster; 1 parcel, M'Kindley; 1 package, G. Fox and Co.; 2 packages, E. Knox; 1 parcel, F. Lassetter; 2 boxes gold (2002 oz. 10 dwts.), Oriental Bank; 6 boxes gold (7567 oz. 15 dwts. 12 grs.), Union Bank.

City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town: 23 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 hogsheads 3 barrels 7 kegs ale, J. Clinch; 1 case plants, R. Henderson; 2 bundles empty sacks, 80 cases fruit, Clark; 2 cases hats, G. Moore; 196 cases fruit, 1 package skins, 4 crates cabbages, 58 cases fruit, Beavis; 452 staves, 37 blocks, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb; 142 cases fruit, J. Pope; 2 cases fruit, Chamberlain; 173 cases fruit, 2 cases, Frederick; 102 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 spar, 1 pair dog chains, 76 cases fruit, Priestly; 6 cases fruit, Johnson; 63 cases fruit, Wright; 1 case skins, 349 cases fruit, Order.

Anonyma, from Liverpool: 67 cases beer, 25 hogsheads rum, J. Taylor; 30 hogsheads beer, Moss and Alt; 744 rails 30 packages, Railway Commissioners; 22 packages, W. Hollingshead; 1 case, C. Muller; 3 casks, Constable and Turner; 87 casks beer, 50 casks soda, Smith, Brothers; 200 casks beer, Mason, Brothers, and Co.; 25 packages, R. Wynne; 600 hogsheads, D. Cohen and Co.; 5 cases, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1000 sacks salt, B. Cooper and Co.; 19 packages, W. Davidson; 29 casks 12 barrels 9 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 20 packages, J. Keep; 164 casks beer, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 200 hogsheads, 790 cases, Campbell and Co.; 12 packages, Lorimer and Co.; 24 packages, N. Miller; 225 casks 110 cases beer, 10 hogsheads rum, 620 sacks 24 tons salt, 666 kegs 680 barrels powder, 930 packages, Order.

James Paterson (s.), from Rockhampton: 12 bales wool, J. Black and Co.; 118 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 19 bales wool, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 9 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 16 bales wool, Milson and Co.; 10 bales wool, Irwin and Turner; 14 bales wool, McDonald, Smith, and Co.; 8 bales wool, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 16 bales wool, J. Binney and Co.; 20 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, T. S. Mort and Co.; 437 ounces gold, Bank New South Wales; 17 bales wool, Order.

December 2.

Pilot, from Melbourne: 2000 bags rice, Order.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 200 bags flour, J. Campbell and Co.; 176 bundles iron, Flood; 4 packages, Simmons; 443 staves, 174 bundles hoop iron, J. Williams and Co.; 200 cases kerosene, 250 cases geneva, 6 cases galvanized iron, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 137 bundles raisins, Parbury, Brothers; 3 packages dyestuffs, A. Cox; 145 empty tubs, 1 bale sacks, J. M'Kenney; 1 package, Cubitt; 80 hogsheads beer, 10 half-chests tea, 100 bags rice, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 case pipes, P. Falk and Co.; 20 hogsheads 10 barrels 21 kilderkins ale, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 8 cases galvanized iron, 18 rolls lead, 4 packages, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 70 bundles sashes, Gregory; 1 package, Clarson, Shallard, and Co.; 1 package, J. Sands; 1 case, W. George; 2000 bags rice, Order. From Twofold Bay: 113 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 16 bales wool, Smith, Brothers, and Co.

Lady Young (s.), from Brisbane and Northern Ports: 10 bales wool, Allan, Street, and Norton; 11 bales wool, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 52 hides, 1 bundle skins, 1 hogshead 1 cask 1 quarter-cask tallow, 3 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 40 bales wool, J. Moores; 45 hides, 4 casks tallow, 2 bundles skins, T. S. Mort; 21 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 30 bales wool, F. M'Nab and Co.; 55 bales wool, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 30 hides, Irwin and Turner; 2 hides, H. Beit; 30 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 26 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 9 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 3 packages, W. R. Gullick.

EXPORTS.—December 1.

Queensland (s.), for Rockhampton via Brisbane: 2 packages tobacco, 80 bags flour, 1 box soap, A. A. Dunnicliff; 10 cases schnapps, 5 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks brandy, 25 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads rum, 2 quarter-casks whisky, 20 cases old tom, 10 boxes candles, 5 cases kerosene, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 2 boxes tobacco, 1 case bitters, 14 bags sugar, 18 packages oilstores, Burrows and Barnard; 27 packages tea, 39 bags sugar, Keele and Co.; 394 bags sugar, 400 bags flour, 38 bags maize, 5 tons salt, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 41 packages tea, 57 bags sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 50 cases brandy, M. Bayley; 85 bags sugar, 39 cases champagne, 1 package tobacco, 2 packages coffee, 21 packages tea, 2 barrels currants, 2 packages apples, 6 cases jam, 50 hogsheads ale, 51 bags salt, 19 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 20 bags sugar, 16 packages tea, 11 packages, J. Barlow; 13 bags sugar, 2 packages tea, 24 bags flour, 10 packages, Bergin and Scanlon; 30 bags sugar, 5 barrels flour, 1 case, H. P. Palser; 8 hogsheads beer, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 2 hogsheads 12 casks oil, 10 boxes candles, 1 case soap, Q. S. N. Co.; 200 cases brandy, J. G. Cohen; 2 cases vestas, 10 cases kerosene, 3 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 5 bags maize, Isbester; 1 case matches, Macnab and Co.; 12 stoves, 20 packages, F. Lassetter; 145 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 1 case, E. Kirchner; 60 bags flour, 7 kegs butter, 15 packages, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 3 packages, J. Keep; 10 cases corn flour, M. Moss and Co.; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 85 bags maize, J. Cameron; 1 case, J. and E. Row; 4 rolls zinc, 1 package, T. J. Bown; 10 bales hay, J. Graham; 12 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 3 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 12 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 2 cases, R. Gray; 6 packages boots, E. Vickery; 14 bags onions, Nipper and See; 7 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 5 cases fruit, James; 2 packages, Wood; 2 horses, 1 bull, Jenkins.

Albatross, for Auckland: 50 hogsheads rum, 4 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks brandy, 100 boxes 50 half-chests tea, 209 bags sugar, 20 barrels oil, 20 drums turps, 30 quarter-casks vinegar, 30 casks castor oil, 18 cases confectionery, 1 bale packing, 2 tons salt, 10 kegs butter, Gilfillan and Co.; 10 barrels peas, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 150 bags maize, E. Lowther; 1 case boots, W. Aitken; 1200 bushels maize, J. Braund.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Albatross, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Nimrod, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Valparaiso.—By the William Dixon, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

For London.—By the Strathdon, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

For Hokitika.—By the Jason, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: December 1, City of Hobart (s.), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town; Amy Robsart, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Ives, for Rockhampton via Newcastle.

The City of Hobart (s.) left Hobart Town at 4 p.m. on the 28th ultimo, and arrived alongside the wharf, Sydney, at 4 a.m. on the 1st instant. Experienced strong northerly winds the first part of the passage, and light S.E. the latter. Passed the brig Fairy Rock, from Hobart Town, bound to Newcastle, off Jervis Bay, and the barque Bella Mary, bound to Hobart Town.

Wreck of the Schooner Adolphus.—This vessel was leaving Wollongong on Thursday last at 5 p.m., with a cargo of coal for Sydney, when the wind fell very light, and the schooner got on shore on the western rocks, opposite the pier head, where she got bilged, the water rising in the hold five feet. She is owned by Mr. Metcalfe, and is insured in Metcalfe's Office for £700. She has since gone to pieces.

The Jane Lockhart reports variable weather from Hokitika to this port.

The City of Melbourne (s.) left Melbourne at 1 p.m. on Thursday, cleared the Heads at 4.10 p.m., passed Cape Schanck at 6 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory at 1.21 a.m. on Friday, and passed Cape Howe at 6.50 p.m.; was abreast of Cape George at 8.15 a.m. on Saturday; entered Sydney Heads at 4.15 p.m., and arrived at Sydney Wharf at 5 p.m. Experienced moderate and favourable winds with fair weather throughout the passage. Passed the Wonga Wonga off Cape Schanck at 6 p.m. on Thursday. On Saturday, at 11.20 a.m., passed the Lady Darling (s.), off Kiama.

The following is the cargo of the Illalong (s.), from Clyde River:—40 bales wool, 30 bales bark, 8 bales leather, 20 bags oysters, 15 bags potatoes, 4 hides, and sundries.

The James Paterson (s.) left Rockhampton at 2 p.m. on the 28th ultimo; cleared Keppel Bay at 8 p.m.; passed Lady Elliott's Island at 6.30 a.m. on the 29th, and entered Sydney Heads at 8 p.m. on the 1st instant, after a run of 72 hours. Passed two steamers on the 30th ultimo—one at 6 p.m. abreast of the South Solitaries, and the other at 11.30 p.m. off Smoky Cape. Experienced light northerly winds to the South Solitaries, from thence strong S.E. breezes. The barque Isabella, having completed loading guano at Lady Elliott's Island, sailed from thence for Hobart Town on the 24th November.

The You Yangs (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 9 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 7.30 a.m. on the 30th, arrived in Twofold Bay at 9 a.m. on the 1st instant, and left again at 10 a.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 9.15 a.m. on the 2nd. Light S.W. winds prevailed to Twofold Bay; from thence to Montague Island light northerly, and strong S.W., with rain, the remainder of the passage. The brigs Emma Prescott and Eliza Watson, and schooner Storm King, were lying in Twofold Bay windbound.

The Lady Darling (s.) from Melbourne to Newcastle, passed the port on Saturday.

The s.s. Tararua, with the Panama mail, sailed yesterday morning, at 8 a.m.

The Lady Young (s.) left Brisbane at 2 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, Cleared Point Lookout at 6.30 p.m., passed Smoky Cape at 6.30 p.m. on the 1st instant, Seal Rocks at 6 a.m. on the 2nd, and entered Sydney Heads at 10.30 p.m., and arrived alongside the wharf at 11 p.m. Had strong S. and S.E. winds throughout the passage. Passed the Tinonee (s.) and Ballina off Port Stephens at 10 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 30.—Cassina, barque, 221 tons, Dalziel, from Brisbane.
November 30.—Planter No. 1, barque, 231 tons, Lenever, from Melbourne.
November 30.—Wave, brig, 195 tons, Rossiter, from Melbourne.
November 30.—Stranger, schooner, 249 tons, Rhuwald, from Adelaide.
November 30.—Meander, barque, 377 tons, Bignell, from Adelaide.
November 30.—H. M. S. Edith, surveying schooner, from a cruise.
November 30.—Ecliptic, barque, 314 tons, Harvey, from Melbourne.
November 30.—Koh-i-noor, barque, 297 tons, Dashborough, from Adelaide.
December 1.—Rialto, barque, 303 tons, Bane, from Melbourne.
December 1.—Fairfield, ship, 534 tons, Shaddan, from Wallaroo.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 30.—Hannah Broomfield, Dover, Jessie, Atlantic, Nautilus, George, Hercules, Mary, Don Juan, Active, Lavina, Miranda, Jane, Agnes, Village Belle, Cheetah, and Scotia, all from Sydney.

EXPORT OF COAL FROM NEWCASTLE,
From the companies' returns, for the week ending Thursday, November 29, 1866.

Port Shipped to	A. A. Co.	Burwood.	Minmi.	Wallsend.	Lambton.	Waratah.	Co-operative.
Sydney	333	120	350	807	...	1499	182
Melbourne	255	...	366	1503	...	...	516
Steamers	507	...	...	...	...	314	...
Adelaide	480	...	...	...	...	490	...
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	1253	...
Wallaroo	...	122	...	...	...	...	...
Home consumption	22	...	...	...	...	298	...
Total	1595	342	716	2310	...	4674	698

Total exports 9735 tons coal and 45 tons coke.

Discovery of a Sunken Wreck in the Harbour.—On Thursday last, the diver employed by the Cawarra wreck company, accidentally discovered the wreck of a vessel about a hundred feet long, lying right in the channel midway between the lifeboat shed and Scott's Point. Further particulars in connection with this discovery will appear in our next.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, December 1.

The arrivals during the past week have been very numerous, and the trade of the port shows a large augmentation to that of a similar period last year. The quantities of coal shipped, and the increase of shipping for the time of the year, bear testimony to that fact. The arrivals from foreign ports have been—eleven from Melbourne, seven from New Zealand, three from Adelaide, and one from Tasmania, besides numerous coasters. The shipment of coals for this week, according to the companies' return, have been 9735 tons. This is less the Lambton company's return, which we were unable to obtain, but which will, no doubt, be given in next Saturday's issue.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, December 1.

GLADSTONE.

ARRIVAL.

November 28.—Boomerang (s.), from Sydney.

PORT DENISON.

DEPARTURE.

November 28.—Wild Wave, for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

November 25.—Free Trader, Craig Ellachie, from Newcastle.
November 26.—Australasian Packet, from Newcastle; Sea Bird, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 24.—Galloway, from Liverpool; Coorong, from Mauritius.
November 25.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.
November 26.—Echunga, Percy, from London; Warrior, from San Francisco; Suliote, from Elsinore; Alexandra, from Boston; Red Jacket, from Liverpool; Sea Bird, Monarch, David and Jessie, Escort, from Newcastle; Racer, Saiado, from Mauritius; Lookout, from Richmond River.
November 27.—Bombay (s.), City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney; Vision, Ann, Alexandra, from Newcastle; Mary Ann, from Clarence River; John Banks, from Leith; Goldseeker, from London.
November 28.—Otago (s.), from Otago; Adeline Bourke, Prince Edward, Jane, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

November 24.—Mediator, for London; Atlantic, for Mauritius.
November 26.—Sarah Grice, Lanarkshire, from London; Rialto, for Newcastle.
November 28.—Ballarat, for London; Salacea, for Mauritius; Bombay (s.), for Galle.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's R.M.S.S. Bombay left her anchorage yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock precisely, with the European and Indian mails on board in charge of Commander Gess, R.N. She takes 20,481 ounces of gold, £58,973 in specie, and the following passengers:—Mr. M'Dougall, for Southampton; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clarke, for Calcutta; Mr. Joseph Allen, for King George's Sound; Mr. J. W. Brown, for Bombay; Mr. J. Glover, for Marseilles; Mr. J. V. Bibra, and Mr. De Pury, for Point de Galle; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and four children, for Bombay; Captain J. Deane, for Marseilles.—*Argus*, November 29.

Wreck of the Lizzie Scott.—The Government steamer St. Kilda arrived on the 12th, from a cruise to the Chatham Islands. On her arrival there she proceeded round the islands, collecting potatoes for the prisoners: and on the 5th, whilst off Cape Eveque, passed through a number of pieces of wreck, which proved to be part of the barque Lizzie Scott, that left this port for Callao on the 1st instant. On arriving at Waitangi found the captain and crew all safe. The St. Kilda left the Chathams on the 10th, and experienced baffling winds and adverse weather throughout the passage. She brings the crew and one passenger of the Lizzie Scott as passengers, and three Maories. Captain Johnson reports that the chart of the outline coast is very much in error, and renders the navigation extremely precarious in thick or bad weather.—*Wellington Advertiser*, November 16.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

November 21.—Orient, from London.

DEPARTURES.

November 24.—Lass of Gawler, for Sydney.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

November 7.—Canton, from San Francisco; City of Melbourne, from Newcastle; Jessie Kelly, from Sydney.
November 11.—Merle Blanc, from Tome; Mayola, from Leith.

DEPARTURES.

November 4.—Kate Waters, for Port Curtis.
November 5.—Alexandra, for Newcastle.

MAURITIUS.

DEPARTURES.

October 19.—Kestrel, for Swan River.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOADING.

September 29.—Nation's Hope, Louise, Jane Pierre, for Australia.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—December 1.

250 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp
1 case drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
4 hogsheads 3 barrels, 7 kegs ale, J. Clinch
3 case millinery, Alcock, Brothers
4 millstones, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
2 packages drugs, J. Hamilton
27 packages hardware and machinery, J. Keep
4 cases slops, A. M'Arthur and Co.
940 bags flour, 95 bags bran, Barker and Co.
1 case spars, 1 case carriage cloths, 1 case harness, R. Binnie
1 bale twine, 2 casks ironmongery, 1 cask shot, T. P. Reeve
1 cask bottles, 1 case medicine, J. Bell
9 cases hats, L. and E. Hordern
7 cases glass, J. Green
500 bags flour, J. Henriques and Co.
1000 bags flour, Irwin and Turner
4 cases leather goods, Parrot, Brothers
8 pianos, W. H. Paling
1 cases pipes, S. Hoffnung and Co.
6 casks coach materials, E. Williams and Co.
14 cwt. sugar, Brown and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 30.—Pet, from Newcastle; Clutha, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 30.—Escort, Blamour, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Dec. 1.	8.30 a.m.	E.	Light and showery.
	Noon.	E.	Moderate and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and raining.
Dec. 2.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

Another Gold Field.—A report has reached the *Northern Argus*, and from a tolerably authentic source, that a party of miners have been "dropped across" upon the Mackay run, belonging to Mr. Moraish, and that they admitted to have been working on the same spot for upwards of five months. When discovered, a considerable quantity of gold was to be seen drying on a piece of bark. The men stated that the sinking was, comparatively speaking, trifling, not more than four feet at the most, and narrowing from the base of the range upwards. The gold at the foot of the range is fine, getting gradually coarser as the ground rises. From what we can learn the precious metal is unusually plentiful and easily obtained. At present there are about three dozen diggers at work on the ground.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

December 1.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	Calm. Fine			No report
Nebo	Calm. Fine, cldy			No report
Waverley	Calm. Fine			No report
Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy			No report
Hawkwood	Calm. Cloudy			No report
Maryborough	N. Fine			No report
Gayndah	NW. Dull			No report
Brisbane	SW. Cloudy			No report
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			No report
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine			No report
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	SW., light. Fine			NW. Showery
Grafton	SW. Dull	29·09	77·	SE. Cloudy
Glen Innes	N. Fine			W. Raining
Armidale	N. Fine	28·812	56·	W. Raining
Tamworth	Calm. Cldy., close			W. Stormy
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy			NW. Showery
Singleton	S.E. Like rain			Calm. Light rain
Maitland	Calm. Driz. rain			Calm. Light rain
Newcastle	SE. Dull, cloudy	29·966	67·5	ENE. Raining
Windsor	S. Raining			SE. Showery
Sydney	E. Dull, cloudy			E. Dull, raining
South Head	E. Dull, cloudy			E. Dull, raining
Wollongong	S., mod. Raining			Calm. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Raining			Calm. Dull
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	27·910	58·	W. Raining, stmy.
Mudgee	E. Cloudy			Calm. Stormy
Cassilis	SE. Cldy., lk. rain			E. Cloudy, dull
Wellington	SE. Cloudy			Calm. Stormy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Stormy
Orange	Calm. Fine			Calm. Thunder st.
Forbes	Calm. Close, sultry			Calm. Cldy., close
Young	Calm. Close, sultry			SE. Overcast
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			W., fresh. Rain
Urana	Calm. Fine			WSW. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Fine	29·686	65·	S., light. Fine, clr.
Hay	W. Dull, fine			NW. Fine, clear
Moulamein	W. Cloudy			W. Fine
Euston	No report			No report
Balranald	Calm. Fine, clear			W. Fine
Wentworth	No report			No report
Goulburn	SW. Fine			N.E. Stormy
Braidwood	SE. Dull, cloudy			SE. Dull, cloudy
Araluen	NE. Dull			SE. Raining
Queanbeyan	N. Dull, cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Cooma	N. Dull			S. Cloudy
Yass	SW. Fine			Calm. Stormy
Gundagai	S. Showery			W., strong. Stmy.
Tumut	W. Cloudy			W. Stormy
Kiandra	NW. Cloudy	25·462	54·	W. Threatening
Albury	Calm. Fine, cloudy	29·410	68·4	Calm. Fine, warm
Victoria.				
Melbourne	SE., light. Fine	30·064	62·	No report
Queenscliff	SE., mod. Cloudy	30·10	57·	No report
Cape Schanck	ESE., mod. Cldy.	29·61	59·	No report
Cape Otway	SE. Dull, cloudy	29·637	56·	No report
Portland	S., light. Cloudy	30·169	61·	No report
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	No report			No report
Adelaide	SSW. Fresh, cldy.	29·780	61·	No report

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 38'' East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

NOVEMBER 30TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·887	65·1	78	S. by E.	0·7	12	10	0·2	8·5
P.M. 3	·897	67·1	74	SE.	0·5	10	10		
" 9	30·010	63·7	85	ESE.	0·3	8	10		4·0
Mean	29·931	65·3	79·0		0·5	10	10		6·3

Evaporation, 24 hours .... ·039.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

shade { Maximum .... 69·0 | Sun—maximum .... 105·4
shade { Minimum .... 62·5 | Grass—minimum .... 60·9

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date—34·5 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years—51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

DECEMBER 1ST, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·015	64·3	58	E.	0·6	10	69·0	62·5	
Grafton*		29·850	77·0	75	SW.	1·0	10	98·0	72·0	0·3
Newcastle	132	*								
South Head	267	30·061	63·6	80	E.	1·0	7	98·8	61·8	
Kiandra	4640	30·032	55·0	77	NW.	7·0	5	70·0	44·5	
Deniliquin	410	29·804	65·0	51	S.	4·0	0	91·1		

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fahr., but not to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER 3RD.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	16.36	22·3 S.	4·48	6.52
Moon	13·38	7·55 S.	2·36 a.m.	2.58 p.m.
Mercury	17.22	23·12 S.	5.30 a.m.	7·40 p.m.
Venus	17.35	24·53 S.	5.36 a.m.	8.0 p.m.
Mars	8.12	22·43 N.	10.29 p.m.	8·21 a.m.
Jupiter	20.11	20·38 S.	8.27 a.m.	10·25 p.m.
Saturn	15.5	15·12 S.	3.38 a.m.	4·58 p.m.

Moon's age, 25·6 days.
High water at Port Denison ... a.m. 4h. 58m., p.m. 5h. 29m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1866.

The last intelligence from home, as our readers already perceive, still leaves the great Cabinets of Europe and the Press in a state of considerable agitation. The issue of the Prussian campaign has affected them all. There are, indeed, many who have no sympathy with Austria, and who consider the consolidation of Prussia as a real gain to Europe; but whether they regard the events of the war in their bearing upon the immediate issue with complacency or regret, there is a lesson imparted which cannot be for a moment absent from those who govern European nations. There is nothing new in the principle of the late Prussian war. Napoleon I. carried it out in modern times to its greatest perfection with the military resources of his day. His object was to seize the main arteries of a country, to cut the armies in two, to surprise them in detachments, to beat them in detail, passing rapidly from one to another with a speed which confounded the old generals of Europe, and snatching a victory while they were planning a campaign. It was said by one of the most eminent that "the young general understood nothing of the *art* of war." He spurned the old style of strategy: he had broken in upon all the old notions of reserves and entrenchments. The saving of time with him was a grand agent of success, and this saving of time resulted from the accuracy of his calculations—the absolute obedience of his generals, and the sacrifice which he made of life whenever it was required to gain an end. There is nothing, therefore, new in the principle of this war. Wellington, however, resisted it by a more Fabian policy. He occupied impassable lines. He advanced with immense caution. He kept open his communications with the seas. He declined or embraced an offer of battle according as he was sure or not of a victory, and so by wearing out the impetuosity of the French troops, and exhausting their supplies, he compelled them to retreat.

At the present moment, however, the system of Napoleon is intensified. All the Powers which are at the service of modern armies as the result of modern science aid this concentration, and give decisive results to instantaneous action. Never could it be said with more truth than in the recent campaigns, whether in the proceedings of Garibaldi or the victories of the Prussians—"I came, I saw, I conquered."

Then what is the position of the nations who are exposed to the attack of powerful neighbours? If those neighbours make war their policy and devote themselves to the training of their armies upon the most effective of modern plans, they must inevitably draw into themselves all weak and undefended States in the neighbourhood. But those that are strong in the elements of war, if they allow themselves to be dormant, are as weak as the weakest. France, like Austria with an unimproved army and incapable of bringing into the field forces proportioned to her millions of inhabitants, may find no advantages in the possession of those millions because it is impossible to suppose that partisan warfare can long last in highly populous and civilised countries. Those who possess the capitals; those who have command of the railroads and all the arteries of communication; those who hold the ports need not trouble themselves about what is done in the interior. If the people are disorderly and destroy each other's property, that will be their own punishment. Coming up against these armed forces so concentrated and so sustained, they can do nothing more than the waves of the ocean against a rock. Suppose it possible by modern means to bring 800,000 or a million of men into active service in a few days, every hour's commerce transfers a multitude numerous as an army from one spot to another. Men so armed and fed by a rolling commissariat will have nothing to do but to fight, and no necessity for dispersion. It is thus quite clear that a few days would change the fate of an empire, unless the power to resist were as perfect.

Such might be the fate of Great Britain. The narrowness of the Channel, which it takes but two hours to cross, the steamboats which are collected in almost every port on the opposite coast, the armies which may be brought down by railways from the most distant parts of an empire—all these things render it possible for a force to be landed which may not encounter on the spot any effective opposition and offer a point of rallying to other forces which would speedily follow, and thus an army might be found upon the shores of Great Britain in far greater number than the greatest Power on earth could have transferred in former ages. What were the resources of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece with millions of people, in comparison with mechanical and scientific methods of transit which are possessed by all European nations at the present hour? It may be said that in case of war it is not against England that the blow would be struck, but that Ireland would be the first assailed. Ireland, however, is not the seat of power, and it has been proved that an attack upon Ireland would be chiefly an injury to its own inhabitants, and by no means tend to the permanent weakening of the British Empire itself. It is only in the heart that an effective blow can be struck, because there the lines of communication with all nations and all colonies would be severed, and the enormous capital, containing more than two millions of people, would be liable to the coercion of a worse enemy than even the sword.

These are, of course, extreme views of what may be possible. We have not forgotten that England is a country of infinite industry; that the means by which the weapons of defence of all kinds can be constructed exist there in an abundance unknown everywhere else; that for country and for empire there are millions who would put in peril their lives; and it is not impossible that even now the boast of former times would be repeated—that the difficulty of a foreign army would be not in invasion but in return. Still it would be a mighty shock if any danger of this catastrophe were to befall the Empire and it would be felt in every part of it as a diminution of strength of resource, of every thing that constitutes the grandeur of a people.

The proper inference to be drawn from these disclosures is that there must be an effective armament throughout the whole of the British Empire: that what other nations are doing we also must do, and that the risk of surprise must be cut off by a more effective and universal preparation. It is perfectly clear that there will be a new construction of the British army, and that the system of external and internal government must be made to harmonise with the advanced intellect of the people. The army must be no longer collected from the lowest and least intelligent. But that it may not be dependent upon them, the barbarous methods of constraint must be mitigated or utterly abandoned. A step in the right direction has been already made, there being certain classes of the army exempt from liability to corporal punishment, and the exemption ought to be extended to the last possible degree. There are thousands of young men who have no repugnance to be soldiers, who would indeed find that form of life agreeable to their temperament, but they have an insuperable objection to be tied up to the halberds and receive, for breaches of military etiquette, punishment which in the eyes of most Englishmen is worse than death itself. There is no man who has any sense of dignity but would recoil from the idea that his son had made himself liable to such an infliction. As the result of this improvement in discipline there will of course be greater encouragement to serve, a larger amount of pay. Probably military colonies may become necessary. The increased pay of the soldier will of course render necessary an increase of pay to the officers of the army. At present it is absurdly small, considering the rank they are supposed to maintain and the duties they have to discharge. Many mechanics of the higher class receive greater pay than the captain of a company. This low pay of persons in highly responsible employments is compensated in part by the idea of rank attached to the service. When this is diminished by distributing commissions more freely to persons who rise from the ranks it must be compensated by better remuneration. In ancient times the armies of despotism were maintained in allegiance by unavowed and irregular gifts, and from this soon arose the transfer of the imperial ensigns from one rich fool to another.

These are considerations which force themselves upon the consideration of every public man, whether engaged in guiding the public mind or in directing the national affairs. To allow things to remain as they are would be the direst treason. Among the earliest reforms which press on the nation is not the enlargement of the suffrage, though this may be inevitable, but a better mode of armament—a more effective organisation of the army, and, consequently, a revision of its elementary principles.

The American news, brought by way of Panama, seems to indicate that the voice of the North is going decisively against President Johnson's policy. For a time the decision hung in the balance, and the Convention at Philadelphia seemed to give the compromise party great strength, but that gathering proves to have been more imposing than really influential. It was less a hearty reunion of antagonistic parties than a temporary concealment of mutual opposition. The conflicting policies and the conflicting temperaments have been put at issue again, and the strife that could not be concealed is clearly defined, and is spending itself at the ballot-boxes.

The elections, to which all parties have been looking forward as decisive of the issue, are taking place. Six States—Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Indiana—have already uttered themselves and spoken by decisive majorities against the President's policy. Two of these States, viz., Ohio and Pennsylvania, are always looked upon as very important; indeed, in conjunction with New York, their voting power is such as practically to control the national policy. At this election New York had not cast its vote at the date of our advices, but the impression was that it too would go against the President. The city, of course, will be for him, for it has always been a stronghold of the democratic party; but the State can outvote the city. Even if it should go the other way, the general result of all the elections will give a majority favourable to the radicals.

This polling shows that the Congress, in its quarrel with the President, really did represent the dominant public opinion. This fact was doubted for a time, and certainly doubted by the President, who was looking forward to the fall elections to change the personnel of Congress, and to give him a strong pro-union Parliament that would endorse his policy. Congress, it appears, judged more truly as to the state of public opinion than he did; and he must now either yield or continue a hopeless contest.

For the present manifestation of public opinion, the President has himself partly to blame. He has not carried himself with dignity. He has not been able to rise from his old vocation as a party politician and a stump orator to the higher career to which he has been called. If he could have imposed silence on himself his acts might have passed muster with less opposition. But he has unbosomed himself too freely, and the public have seen that he is violent, passionate, too sensitive to criticism, too eager to retort, somewhat vindictive in his animosities, somewhat confused in his reasonings. He has failed to command the respect that was given to his predecessor; and as the people have come to think more meanly of him, they have learned to think more meanly of his policy.

As a buttress for his position he has formally sought the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the full constitutional legality of a Congress which does not represent all the States of the Union. But it is rather late in the day to ask such questions. The Congress has already amended the Constitution in respect of the abolition of slavery, and to disparage the legality of its action now is to disparage the legality of its action then. A Congress which only represented a part of the States carried on a bloody civil war, and contracted a debt of £500,000,000. If it could do that, and do it sustained not only by a majority in the North, but with an almost entire unanimity of support, it is idle to ask whether it has the right to reap the fruits of the victory it had the right to win. In war, the right goes with the might.

It was the South that made the appeal to force. The secessionists did not test the right of secession in the law courts of the country. They referred the question to the arbitrament of the sword, and the sword has decided it against them. Five years ago it was a very interesting and much discussed question, whether the sovereign States were so sovereign as to be able to resume absolute independence at will. Now the question is placed beyond the reach of further discussion. There has been no legal decision on the point, but there has been a decision more conclusive and more binding than that of any Chief Justice could possibly be. The Constitution, if not amended, has been at least expounded.

But this is not the only point affecting the Constitution of the country which has been settled by the war. The appeal to the sword has resulted in a resolution that slavery shall be abolished, and that henceforth an anti-slavery policy shall be paramount. There has been an amendment not only of the Constitution of the country, but of its policy. The sword which determined this point is now engaged in confirming it. Till a state of war has absolutely ceased there is no scope for appealing to judicial tribunals. The reference to force supersedes the reference to war. And a state of war does not cease the moment actual fighting ceases, but continues till peace is made and its terms settled by treaty. Practically, the Americans are now engaged in this business of settling the terms of peace. The fighting is over, but the terms of reconciliation and amity are still under discussion. This is not the less the case because the war has been a civil war, and because the defeated party has no formal negotiators to represent it. The right of conquest remains with the victors, and that right involves the dictation of the terms of peace. The constitutional rights which the secessionists once had were in abeyance while they were in a state of war, and they do not revive till the state of war has entirely closed, and that state is not closed until the terms of restoration are fixed. Those terms have been practically stated in the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress prior to its last adjournment, and are given in full in the letter of our New York correspondent. When each Southern State accepts these terms it makes its peace with its conqueror. Till it accepts them it is subject to all the disabilities attaching to a conquered people. The intention of them is clearly to give the negro such a status as shall furnish an effectual barrier against the restoration of slavery in any form. They do not directly confer the suffrage on the negro, but they establish a state of things which will make it the interest of the Southern party to favour negro suffrage. Civil rights are secured to every citizen, whatever may be his colour. Political rights are still left to be determined as heretofore by each separate State, but if the Southern States deny the suffrage to the negro, their electoral influence will be smaller than if they concede that right. The passion for power at Washington will induce the planter class to give the negro a vote, and in order to conciliate that vote, it will be necessary to get the good will of the voter, and there will thus be a strong inducement to the old masters to maintain kindly relations with their former slaves.

The policy of the Congress and the policy of the President have both been fairly before the country during the elections, nor has there been any essential misunderstanding of the difference between them. The one policy is a reunion without any guarantee against the subtle restoration of that evil influence which caused the war, the other policy is reunion with a guarantee. It is not a "material guarantee," but a political one; but it will be effective for the purpose for which it is wanted. That it is likely to be so, is sufficiently proved by the bitter resistance offered to it by those to whom it is the symbol of defeat, and from whom it will for ever take away the chance of restoring by political intrigues what they lost in military strife.

Fire.—About half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the shop occupied by Mr. George Andrews, draper, Botany Road. Some goods hanging up in the window were the first to take fire, but fortunately such prompt assistance was rendered by some of the neighbours, that the fire was confined to the window, and extinguished before any very great amount of damage was done. The stock and premises are both insured.

The Weather.—After a very cloudy and threatening day on Friday, several showers of rain fell during the night which followed, and also on Saturday morning. About half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, a steady soaking rain commenced, and lasted for about two hours, and rain continued to fall at intervals throughout the night. Yesterday the sky was occasionally very cloudy, but no rain fell, although the wind kept in the southerly quarter.

Municipal Elections.—The ballot for the election of eight aldermen to serve in the Sydney Municipal Council was taken, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, on Saturday, at the polling places of the various wards for which representatives were to be returned. Despite the lack of that incentive to partisanship and quarrelling which used to be afforded by open voting, there was a good deal of excitement about the elections in some of the wards. The cab-drivers reaped a good deal of benefit from the day's proceedings, as large numbers of vehicles were retained by the candidates for civic honours, and made use of for the purpose of picking up stray voters and conveying them to the poll. At the Darlinghurst Court-house, the polling place for Fitzroy ward, there was a large crowd assembled during the greater part of the day, and the supporters of Messrs. Hughes and Kidman, the rival candidates, seemed to be imbued with a considerable amount of enthusiasm in their respective causes. A couple of tents were erected, and around these hovered certain busy gentlemen, who acted as decoys, and beguiled many a ratepayer of his vote in a very clever way. The popularity of the two candidates seemed to be pretty evenly balanced, and until the result of the poll is declared one could hardly hazard a guess as to the victor in the contest. There was no contest in Cook Ward, Mr. Steel being re-elected without opposition. Mr. John Sutherland, for Phillip Ward, and Mr. John Woods for Denison Ward, were also returned without opposition. Messrs. James Merriman and Alexander Small were nominated for Gipps Ward, but the former withdrew from the contest, and consequently Mr. Small was once more returned to his seat at the Council board. For Bourke Ward Messrs. Joseph G. Raphael and Walter Renny were nominated, and the struggle between these gentlemen for civic honours appeared to be carried on with considerable ardour. There was a crowd round the doors of the Town Hall—the polling place for Brisbane Ward—the whole of the day. The rival candidates for the representation of that ward were Messrs. Alfred Bradford and George Hurley. The supporters of the first-mentioned person were exceedingly energetic and clamorous, and if the ballot papers bore any proportion to the amount of enthusiasm displayed, we should say Mr. Bradford stands high upon the poll. Perhaps, however, his opponent while managing matters in a quiet way, had secured the most effective support. There was a contest for the representation of Macquarie Ward, Mr. T. J. Bown being pitted against Mr. Michael Chapman. The results of the various contests will be made known to-day at noon.

Intercolonial Rifle Match.—The following communication has reached us from one of the team, dated Thursday, 29th November:—"After a boisterous passage, the remainder of the team that left Sydney by the City of Melbourne, arrived at Sandridge on Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock, took the 8 o'clock train to Melbourne, and reached the hotel in time for breakfast. After breakfast, Slade, Brownlow, and Lynch, who had been practising at the butts every day since their arrival, with tolerable success, again repaired to the Rifle Range; and in the afternoon they were joined by Hordern, Rayner, and Dickson, who were sufficiently recovered from the effects of their trip across the sea to shoot. The three former shot at the long ranges, ten shots at each distance, and did very well, Slade making the highest aggregate score. Lynch and Brownlow also shot well. At the 700 yards the former scored seven bullseyes and three centres in his ten shots. Dickson fired from 200 to 600, inclusive, while Hordern and Rayner shot from 200 to 900. All three made excellent practice. There was not a miss or a ricochet made, and only four outers, the remainder being either bullseyes or centres; the weather fine. Yesterday morning eight of us (Brownlow, Slade, and Lynch having had plenty of practice, took a day's rest) drove down to the butts to encounter as difficult wind and weather as ever puzzled a rifleman. It was a hot wind, blowing in strong gusts from the rear, and in addition to the discomfort of the intense heat, the clouds of dust that filled the air were such as to occasionally obscure the targets entirely from view. The wind, moreover, was continually shifting from right rear to left rear, and *vice versa*, rendering an alteration of the wind gauge necessary at every shot. A soaking shower of rain while the last range was being shot was an appropriate finale to the practice. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances the scores were encouraging, and we were all glad to have the experience of a rear wind at Sandridge. To-day we have arranged for a practice at 700, 800, and 900 yards, ten shots at each range. It has been raining nearly all night, and the weather has still an ominous appearance. We have not seen much of the Melbourne men, as they, with two exceptions, stand aloof from us. When they came to Sydney we gave them a hearty welcome, and had much friendly intercourse, but there was no welcome extended to us. On the rifle range they avoid speaking to us, and endeavour to keep as long a distance from us as possible. The Intercolonial men were down shooting yesterday afternoon, but we were not aware what shooting they made, as we had no intercourse with them. Eight of the ten are selected, and the remaining two will be chosen after the prize shooting on Monday and Tuesday next. The names of the eight are as follows:—M'Clure, J. W. Fawcett, Lacey, Mumoy, M'Naughton, Walker, Johnson, and Templeton. The team will probably be completed by adding the names of M'Cartney and Rede, or M'Ewan to the list.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning we were aroused out of our beds, to look at an immense fire in the same street in which our hotel stands, but on the opposite side, some distance down. I have not heard any particulars."

Found Drowned.—The body of a man named George Wood, a sailmaker, about fifty years of age, was found by two boys who were out fishing, about half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Circular Quay, near the stern of the La Hogue. Wood had been staying for some time at the Sailor's Home, from which place he has been missing since Thursday last. The body was conveyed to the dead house, to await an inquiry by the City Coroner.

Free Church of England.—The members and friends of the Free Church of England, Bourke-street, celebrated St. Andrew's Day by a social tea-meeting, which was held in the church in the evening. A good number of persons were present; and, after tea, addresses were delivered by the Rev. P. P. Agnew, Mr. J. C. Neild, jun., and Mr. W. Pidcock. The choir sang several pieces of sacred music; and, altogether, a very pleasant evening was spent.

Running Match.—The match made by Mat. Higgins, the celebrated pedestrian, to run against time—five and a quarter miles in half-an hour—came off on Saturday, at the Albert Ground. He ran the distance in one minute and 40 seconds over the time. Having thus lost the match, which was attributable probably to the state of the weather, a subscription was got up in his favour, and reached a considerable amount.

Saint Mary's, South Creek.—A correspondent reports that the second of a series of musical and literary entertainments, for the purpose of raising funds to provide for the expense of an excursion and pic nic to be given to the children of the national and denominational schools, took place in the Church of England School room, at Saint Mary's, South Creek, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo. The school house was crowded to excess, and numbers remained outside at the windows. The oppressive heat, however, that prevailed considerably detracted from the enjoyment of the excellent programme made up for the occasion. Mr. James Young of Saint Mary's occupied the chair and delivered the introductory address, which was heartily applauded. Where everything was so creditably accomplished it would be invidious to particularise. Suffice it to say that each and all exerted themselves in such a manner as to call forth the most gratifying demonstrations of approval. The proceedings terminated at half-past 10 o'clock by the audience singing, *con amore*, "God save the Queen"—thanks being cordially tendered to the chairman, to the ladies, the teachers, and to the public generally for their kindness in so liberally patronising the Pic Nic movement.

The Opera Troupe.—Mr. Lyster's Opera Company arrived on Saturday per City of Melbourne, and intend playing here for a short season at the Prince of Wales Theatre, opening on Wednesday night with Il Trovatore. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the merits of individual members of the company, it is unquestionable that as a whole it is by far the most complete that has ever been in the colonies, or that, under ordinary circumstances, we could expect to have had here for years. That Mr. Lyster has displayed the most enterprising liberality in the manner in which the various operas have been produced, has been patent to all who have witnessed their performance; the principals have been effective, and the orchestra included the best instrumentalists in Australia. During his absence from Sydney, Madame Simonson, who it may be remembered gave a series of concerts at the School of Arts about a year ago, has been engaged by Mr. Lyster, and will appear here during the season. During the past six years the manager has done much to popularise the highest class of musical composition, and in many instances without remunerative results, and now in announcing what is positively his farewell season in Sydney, he reasonably expects that his past efforts will be recognised, and that he will meet with success proportionate to the talents of his troupe, and his own exertions to supply the highest class of public entertainments. The result ought to be crowded houses and a profitable season.

Military Items.—By a telegram from Wellington, dated November 16, we learn that there is an estrangement between Sir George Grey and Major General Chute, the Commander of the Forces in New Zealand. There has been no more fighting lately. The Governor is at Wanganui. He transhipped his baggage and that of his suite last night, intending to go to Taupo. The Lord Ashley reports the appearance of a large body of Hau-haus at Tauranga. The troops are under arms. At Napier, the militia and volunteers are again turned out, in consequence of the threatened approach of the Hau-haus.

Ministerial Changes.—In the Tasmanian Parliament, on the 23rd of November, the Colonial Secretary stated that his resignation was in the hands of the Governor, and that a new Government was in course of formation. The Assembly afterwards adjourned till the 27th. The *Mercury* says:—His Excellency sent for Sir Richard Dry, and we think we may confidently state that this is the way in which the appointments will be filled up:—Sir Richard Dry, Colonial Secretary and Premier; Mr. T. D. Chapman, Treasurer; and Mr. W. L. Dobson, Attorney-General. The new Ministry will probably be sworn in in the course of the day. No Minister without portfolio has yet been nominated.

Mr. Ernest Smith has resigned the appointment he held in the Civil Service of the colony, after serving in the Treasury for seven and a half years, and in the Survey Department for eight years.

Clipper Ship Sylphide.—This fine vessel will be sold by auction to-day by Mr. Stubbs, at the City Mart, at 12 o'clock. To merchants, shipowners, and others, she will well repay a visit.—Adv.

Flour, Wheat, &c.—R. F. Stubbs will sell on account of those concerned, this afternoon, on the Grafton Wharf, shipments of Wheat and Flour. Particulars in our advertising columns.

We beg to call the attention of furniture dealers and private parties furnishing to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale of household furniture, this day, at the residence of Mr. W. Love, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

DUBBO.

SATURDAY.

LETTERS from Bourke to the 26th ultimo state that there had been twenty-four hours' heavy rain, which had a most beneficial effect. It was heaviest on the Warrego; and the creeks near Culgoa rose four feet in one night.

A man named Woods committed suicide at Cannonbar, on the 22nd, by cutting his throat.

The weather here is hot; reaping has commenced.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY, 6 P.M.

The Governor was present at the dinner given to the Sydney and Adelaide riflemen last night.

The wheat crop is now beyond danger, and it is anticipated that it will be a large one.

Maize is lower. Sales have been made at 4s. 1d. to 3d. Carlisle ale brought £6 15s. Cornsacks are quoted at 13s. 6d.

The gold shipped during the week amounted to 68,543 ounces.

BALLARAT RACES.

SATURDAY.

There was a large attendance on the racecourse to-day.

TOWN PLATE. — Smuggler, 1; Lady Manners Sutton, 2.

STEEPLE CHASE. — Banker, 1. Blueskin, 2; Stranger, 3.

STEWARDS' PLATE.—Artemus Ward, 1; Bosh, 2.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY, 6 P.M.

The plant and goodwill of the *Daily Telegraph*, originally started and owned by the late Mr. F. Sinnett, is advertised for sale.

The city is in a great state of excitement, owing to the municipal elections; indeed such excitement was never before known in a contest for the mayoralty.

The first monthly concert last night at the Town Hall was a complete success; over 800 persons present.

Commander Hutchinson sails in the Beatrice to-day to complete the survey of Spencer's Gulf.

The corn market is unchanged.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Royal Forester, Sussex-street, respecting the death of a child, named Sarah Ann Gertrude Patterson, aged three months. From the evidence of the mother it appears that, on Friday afternoon, suffering from a severe headache, she went to lie down, and had her child with her; she soon fell asleep, and when she awoke she found blood oozing from the child's nose; she sent for a doctor immediately, but the child died before his arrival. Dr. Bell, who made an examination of the body, stated that, from the history of the case and the appearance of the deceased, he believed death had resulted from asphyxia or suffocation. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child died from asphyxia, having been accidentally overlain by its mother while in bed.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—A man, named Samuel Nelson, bootmaker, Newtown Road, was admitted into the Infirmary, on Friday, having taken an overdose of laudanum. It appears that for some time past Nelson has suffered from ill-health, and it is supposed he was taking the laudanum for the purpose of inducing sleep, and, unaware of its potency, took an overdose, which nearly proved fatal to him. He is now progressing favourably.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening last the members of the singing class in connection with Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, presented to their conductor, Mr. James M'Skiming, several handsomely bound volumes, comprising the Musical Times, the National Melodist, and three Oratorios, as some small recompense for his labour and instruction in music since he has been among them. The books were presented on behalf of the class by Mr. J. Wauhop. Mr. M'Skiming made a suitable reply, thanking them for the handsome and very unexpected present. Each book has the following inscription neatly written on it:—"Presented to Mr. James M'Skiming, by Chalmers' Church Singing Class. November, 1866."—*Communicated.*

ERRATUM.—The sheep exhibited by Mr. Macansh, at the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association's Show, at Wagga Wagga, were pure bred Merinos, not *Leicester* rams, as stated by our correspondent in the *Herald* of 27th ultimo. Mr. Macansh informs us that he has no Leicester sheep amongst his flocks.

MODEL OF THE TABERNACLE.—Mr. Philip Whyman, a popular lecturer from London, is about to exhibit in this city his large and beautiful model of the Tabernacle of Witness in the Wilderness—as it was originally made by the Great Hebrew Law-giver's orders, according to that pattern, which had been expressly appointed by the Almighty for the edification of Israel, and for the instruction of the faithful in all ages. Having been favoured with an opportunity of privately inspecting this deeply interesting illustration of ancient Bible history, we can have no hesitation in stating our belief that Mr. Whyman's model of the Tabernacle, and his lectures thereupon will prove a great source of attraction to the public. To the orthodox Christian of every denomination, to those who simply acknowledge the Divine authority of the Pentateuch, and to those students of history and mysticism who may, or may not be classed as adherents to Christianity or Judaism, an attentive consideration of this elaborate model (prepared, as it is, with immense labour and careful study) cannot fail to prove extremely gratifying and instructive. When the entire model is set up it occupies a space of many yards square, and affords a personal view of that sublime and extraordinary erection of which the far-famed Temple of Solomon, built ages afterwards, was but the reverently formed reproduction. Every part, fitly framed together, has been designed and made with a patient mechanical accuracy, and a minute scrupulous regard to the language of the Sacred Text, which it is impossible to over-appreciate. The model is made throughout on a proportionate scale—so many inches to the cubit. The spectator on entering the room sees lying before him that ever-shifting locality wherein God was pleased to manifest himself to his Chosen People when he led them from the depths of slavery through the long trials of the desert to an appointed place of eventual triumph and repose. We see the "door of the Tabernacle" in the East, the altar for the burnt offering, the brazen laver, the Tabernacle proper with all its rich, symbolical details;—its varied coverings, its boards overlaid with gold, its sockets, its bars, its five entrance pillars, &c. Above the holiest place is represented (by an ingenious device) the cloudy pillar which guided the people by day and by night. The lecturer takes off the several coverings of the Tabernacle proper (after having explained all the details of the outer enclosure) and, removing the side boards from their sockets, presents to the eye of the spectator the two-fold compartments of the sanctuary,—the eastern one (in which stand the golden altar for incense, the golden candlestick, and the table of shewbread) and the inner portion, or adytum within the veil,—in which stands the ark containing the tables of the law. Mr. Whyman's remarks in connection with his model evince that he has a perfect mastery of his deeply interesting subject, and tend to throw a new and unexpected light upon many obscure passages in Scripture, both in the Old and New Testaments. In the Book of Psalms, in the Epistle to the Hebrews, and in several of the Epistles of St. Paul, the allusions made by the writer are hereby often exemplified and rendered explicit, where the meaning has, to ordinary minds, been somewhat vague—perhaps even imperceptible. The Dean of Sydney, the Rev. Thomas Smith, and other clergymen have signified their intention of availing themselves of Mr. Whyman's services as a lecturer, in connection with their congregations; and his model and lectures will doubtless also be found very acceptable to the public at large.

GOLD STATISTICS.—The total exports of gold from the province of Otago, from the time of the discovery of the gold-fields until the end of the year 1865, amounted to 1,875,153 oz., the exports for the several years having been—1861, 187,695 oz.; 1862, 397,602 oz.; 1863, 580,233 oz.; 1864, 455,927 oz.; 1865, 253,696 oz. Since the commencement of the year, 131,854 oz. have been exported, which, added to the above amount, gives a total export since the discovery of gold of 2,007,007 oz. The amounts received by escort since the beginning of the present year have been—January 12, 3723 oz. 11 dwts.; January 26, 5865 oz. 8 dwt.; February 9, 6156 oz. 11 dwts.; February 24, 8120 oz. 15 dwts.; March 10, 7156 oz. 1 dwt.; March 24, 7965 oz. 9 dwt.; April 7, 6526 oz.; April 21, 6931 oz. 5 dwt.; May 5, 6960 oz. 12 dwts.; May 19, 6183 oz. 15 dwts.; June 2, 7467 oz.; June 16, 6004 oz. 12 dwts.; June 30, 6369 oz. 19 dwts.; July 14, 5311 oz. 2 dwts.; July 28, 4304 oz. 3 dwts.; August 11, 5171 oz. 10 dwts.; August 25, 5434 oz. 5 dwts.; September 8, 6585 oz. 15 dwts.; September 22, 6966 oz. 10 dwts.; October 6, 6127 oz. 5 dwts.; October 20, 6833 oz. 10 dwts.; November 3, 6739 oz. 15 dwts.; November 17, 7163 oz. 8 dwts. Total, 145,963 oz. 17 dwts.; *Otago Daily Times*, November 20.

The *Ovens Advertiser* says:—"Intelligence has been received in Beechworth, of what it is stated will be a most important discovery of gold on the High Plains, between the Dargo and the Thirty-mile Creek. The discoverer is Mr. W. H. Short, who was second in command of Howitt's exploring party. These plains are some twenty-five miles in extent, and it may be remarked that they are at a very great elevation, and that it is in their locality that the Ovens, Buckland, and other rivers take their rise. The formation around is principally basaltic. Short made his discovery by following up a lead of quartz gravel, which he discovered cropping out of a bank. He has already obtained about three ounces of gold, which is of a very nuggetty description, the lumps varying in size from three grains to six pennyweights. Our informant has seen the gold, and describes it as water-worn and really a fine sample.

Scarlatina and measles are now raging at Williamstown. In one house, on Monday, three children, all of the same parents, were lying dead, having been cut down by the scarlatina; while in another family there were no fewer than seven persons suffering from measles.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL, VIA BATAVIA.

[AT BOWEN.]

NEWS TO OCTOBER 27TH.

BOWEN, DECEMBER 2.

THE R.M. steamer Hero arrived at 6 a.m. to-day. She arrived at Batavia, with the homeward mails, on the 10th ultimo, and left again on the 17th—making the passage in fourteen days and a-half.

She brings dates from London to October 27th; Galle, 5th November; Penang, 10th; Singapore, 12th; Batavia, 17th; and Cape York, 28th.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 15TH OCTOBER.

The news respecting the insurrection in Candia is very conflicting. It is reported that the insurgents are in negociation for submission.

The Hungarian Diet opens on the 15th November.

OCTOBER 16TH.

The *Times* approves of Lord Cranbourne's proceedings respecting the Indian famine, and says that the Indian Government is particularly responsible for the distress.

The aide-de-camp of the Sultan of Turkey reports that no further engagements have taken place in Candia. The latest statement is that the Turks were about to attack the centre of the insurrection.

The Ottoman Porte has recognised Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as the new Hospodar of Roumania.

The Liverpool cotton market is firm and active. The Manchester market is firm: 7-lb. shirting, 12s. 6d.; 8½-lb. ditto, 14s. 9d.; No. 40 mule twist, 1s. 9d. Reports of American crops continue unfavourable.

OCTOBER 17TH.

A great reform demonstration was held at Glasgow.

The Italian troops have occupied Verona.

The Prussian Government is about to form three new army corps in the German States recently annexed.

OCTOBER 18TH.

The Emperor of Austria has convoked the Diets of the Empire for the 19th October, except that of Hungary, which is deferred in consequence of the prevalence of cholera.

Peace negociations between Prussia and Saxony are progressing.

The *Moniteur* states that the affairs of Candia are favourable to speedy pacification.

OCTOBER 19TH.

A meeting of persons interested in the Agra and Masterman's Bank unanimously approved of the appointment of a committee to carry out its resuscitation. Shareholders to the number of 555 have given their written assent, and £155,000 of new capital has already been subscribed.

The cession of Venetia to Italy has been completed.

Weekly sales of cotton at Liverpool amounted to 104,000 bales. The total imports during the week were 15,000 bales. The stock on hand 645,000 bales. Fair Dhollera, 11⅛d. per lb.

OCTOBER 20TH.

The Italian troops have occupied Venice.

The treaty of peace is concluded between Saxony and Prussia.

In the United States, the Radicals have carried the elections in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.

The Liverpool cotton market is very firm.

OCTOBER 22ND.

Another meeting has been held at the Mansion House, in consequence of a telegram received from Sir John Lawrence, urging public subscriptions for the relief of the famine in India. Previous resolutions were maintained.

A conscription has been ordered in Schleswig-Holstein.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is about to proceed to St. Petersburg, to be present at the marriage of the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, with the Czarovitch of Russia.

Spain has resolved to support the Pope after the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and has proposed to Austria that they should establish a joint protectorate over the States of the Church.

Sir Bartle Frere has accepted a seat in the Indian Council. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald will probably become his successor as Governor of Bombay.

OCTOBER 23RD.

The cotton market is quiet, owing to American advices being more favourable.

Coffee easier. Oil steady.

OCTOBER 24TH.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes have been won by Actoca. The Newmarket Cesarewitch has been won by Lecturer, Lothario second.

It is reported that Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald has refused the Governorship of Bombay.

Liverpool cotton market quiet, and prices drooping.

The *Home News* states that it is rumoured that Sir Henry Storks has been directed to proceed to Calcutta and relieve Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, during the investigation of Captain Jervis's case in England.

The liquidators of the Commercial Bank of India report that it is probable that a surplus will remain.

A terrible fire has occurred in Quebec. 2500 houses were destroyed, and 18,000 persons rendered homeless.

The expediency of opening a public subscription for the relief of the famine in India has been brought under the notice of Lord Cranbourne, who does not consider it necessary.

The cotton crop has suffered severely in Louisiana and Mississippi.

The health of the Emperor of France has improved. He recently reviewed the Ironclad Squadron at Biarritz.

The trial of Jefferson Davis has again been postponed.

Prussia has taken formal possession of the kingdom of Hanover. The ex-King at first protested against annexation, and then relieved his subjects of their allegiance.

The principalities of Hesse-Cassel and Nassau, and the free town of Frankfort, have been incorporated with the kingdom of Prussia. The Senate of Frankfort has protested against annexation to Prussia.

The report recently circulated respecting the insanity of the Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, has been confirmed.

Numerous conventions of rival political parties are being held in America. General Butler demands that General Lee as well as Jeff. Davis should be hanged.

It is expected that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, will move her Majesty to restore Captain Jervis.

Cholera still fluctuates in London, with a tendency to spread.

Her Majesty has promised to open in person the new water supply for the City of Aberdeen.

Reform meetings are still being held throughout the country in support of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. Monster demonstrations of working men have taken place at Leeds.

Lord Cowley has withdrawn his resignation of the Ambassadorship at Paris.

The Turkish Ambassador in Athens has threatened to withdraw and break off relations with the Greek Government. He is said to be supported by the English and French Ministers.

Bank of England rate of discount 4½ per cent.

The obituary includes the names of Sir William Clayton, Bart., at the advanced age of 89; and Lady Frederick Beauclerc, daughter of the twelfth Viscount Dillon.

The Ara, Wellington, and Matador were loading at Batavia for Sydney. The Restless, Jessie Jamieson, and Krimpenerward, for Melbourne, sailed from Batavia, the Epsom and Othello for Sydney.

Arrived from the Colonies, Amiens and Octavia.

NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NELSON, NOVEMBER 15.

THE news from Wanganui this week is very warlike, and, so far as appears, it is good. The natives in rebellion on the West Coast appear to be placed in the awkward position—a new one to them—of being allowed short space for breathing time between the repeated blows aimed at them by the European force. Within the last week there have been several smart skirmishes, and at least one pah has been stormed by a force less than that of its defenders. This sort of thing must, after a time, produce the best possible effect, but just at present it is difficult to trace it. The reason of this, probably, is the great ease with which natives usually escape when a pah is captured. They generally build a pah with a special view to its evacuation in the event of its being no longer convenient to hold it, and, although they have of late had to make use of this provision more frequently than could be at all pleasant, it has so far stood them in good stead, that their absolute loss is on all such occasions very small. They invariably run out at once side of a pah as our people run in at the other, and the consequence is a victory painfully barren of results. General Cameron's idea of never assaulting a pah until he could absolutely surround it and so prevent this retreat, was in some respects good, but it had this objection that in a country so broken and so heavily wooded as that of Wanganui, it would have required ten thousand men to surround some pahs effectually, and others could never have been surrounded at all. It is evident, however, that the Wanganui and Taranaki Maories do grow somewhat dispirited under the treatment they are receiving, for it is well ascertained that within the last ten days two hundred of their best men have left the district to join the King's party at Kawhia. The object of this new movement is less clear, but this much is pretty evident, that at all events they are inclined to try a new field of operations. Native reports are more reliable, but these in this case say that the object of this junction is either to attack the settlements on the East Coast—meaning Hawke's Bay, Opotiki, and Tauranga—or else to reconquer the Waikato districts. To attack the East Coast the insurgents would need to go through the central districts by way of Taupo, where they would meet some friends but also some enemies who might render their passage very awkward if they chose. Besides this, and in opposition to the idea of the East Coast being the point—if any—of attack, is the fact of the recent severe lesson taught by the Hawke's Bay settlers to the rebels there. On all accounts I incline to the opinion very decidedly that if any attack is made, a thing by no means rendered certain even on the supposition of these two hundred warriors having joined the party at Kawhia, it will be upon the Waikato settlement, which, owing to a variety of causes, are in a very weak and tempting state indeed. If such an attack is made great evils will certainly ensue, as there is no ground for supposing that without help from without the men left in these settlements could resist a well planned and sudden attack made, as it would be, by a party in each case larger than could be opposed to it on the part of the Europeans.

The Tauranga difficulty about the survey of the confiscated land is not yet at an end, as appears from the fact that a small section of the natives who claim it, and who formerly ceded it, seem determined to resist its further survey, even by force of arms if need be. The party is not more in number than forty men, and the authorities are going on with the survey, protecting the surveying parties by armed force much greater than that of the Maories. Of course, if the natives interfere it will be madness, but then they are quite capable of madnesses of this kind, and the flame of war once kindled it is more than hard to say where and when it may be extinguished. On the whole, the clouds so often partially lifted from the northern island of this colony seem just at this moment at least as heavy as ever. No doubt they will be dissipated, and certainly the sooner the better for the well-being of both races. A renewal of war in Auckland would be fraught with many evils, but it would have this advantage, that now, at all events, it would be made the last. The West Coast of the Southern island affords a more cheering and prosperous spectacle at present, in the continued success of its gold-fields. These certainly seem to spread, and although it would be very foolish to speak of them as inexhaustible, as some people are inclined to do, yet in the vast area over which gold in paying quantities has been found, and in the general similarity of the country for some hundreds of miles in length, by a large width, seems to point to a probable continuance for a good long time of a large gold export from the West Coast of the Southern Island. The coal found at the Grey and Buller rivers, which is of excellent quality, is attracting more attention now that the first excitement of a gold-digging fever is settling down into something more reasonable on the West Coast. The only drawback to these coalfields is the existence of bars at the mouth of each of these rivers; this, of course, detracts from the value of the discovery, owing to the risk of shipping coal on so dangerous a coast. The evil is sought to be remedied by the Provincial Government of Nelson inducing a company to make a railroad to the Buller, and so bring it by land. The only difficulty is the money for so vast an undertaking;—vast, I mean, not in itself, but in comparison with the means of so small a community. They have taken the precaution, however, of getting power to make over, either on lease, or by sale, a large tract of country between Nelson and the Buller, containing nearly three millions of acres, which is now of little value, but would be of great value if a railroad were made. If any company can be found to take the risk, it certainly will be a great thing for Nelson and for the West Coast. But it will also be, I believe, a great thing for the contractors in the end.

The Canterbury and Otago political fever is but little abated as yet, and must be expected to show a good deal of virulence for some time to come. The members of Assembly for Otago are expected to resign in a body; and if they do, no doubt a strong Separation party will gain the day. In Canterbury it is difficult to say whether hatred to the Government of Mr. Stafford or the growth of Separation ideas is the more prominent political feature. It does not much matter, however, as they must go together by a logical necessity. Business is certainly dull in the southern provinces of New Zealand, and is not much improved in the north. Indeed, the only province that appears to be doing very well in financial matters just now is Southland, which is rapidly emerging from its cloud of misfortune.

BEGA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

YESTERDAY evening intelligence was brought to town that the receiving store at Tathra, the shipping port of this district, was stuck up by four men, between Monday night and Tuesday morning, and several cases consigned to Messrs. Wilton, Otton, and others, broken open and their contents taken away. Captain Sargent, the storekeeper, was awoke by them knocking at the door and requesting a light, which he opened to give them, when he was immediately pinioned from behind and bound. The robbers then leisurely opened the various cases and selected what suited, which they carried away. The men had crape over their faces, but Sargent cannot give any idea as to who they were. After completing their mission, they loosed him and took their departure. The police have been and are still out; what success they have met with is not yet known, it is to be hoped a speedy capture will be made of the marauding scoundrels. On the same night a line full of clothes in the yard of Rixon's Hotel was stripped of sundry counterpanes, tablecloths, &c., from which it would appear that our troubles are only beginning, and that we shall have to exercise a little more caution, which hitherto has not been necessary.

OUR CROPS.—We are sorry to say that the principal part, if not the whole, of the wheat crops in this district is destroyed by rust, and very little, if any, will be saved, complaints every day coming in from all quarters of the disease making more or less progress. This is to be deplored, as a finer show for an abundant harvest was never witnessed; oats, barley, maize, and potatoes are looking well, and if no casualty occurs will no doubt yield abundantly.

At about a quarter to 10 o'clock last night the shock of an earthquake was felt in Bega and its neighbourhood, shaking things animate and inanimate, and causing no small amount of terror and surprise to many of the inhabitants.

Bega, 28th November.

VICTORIA.

BY the City of Melbourne, steamer, we have Melbourne papers to the 29th ultimo.

The *Argus* of that date states that the farmers are to be propitiated, it is rumoured, by the offer of free distillation in lieu of protection. Whether they will consider such a concession equivalent to the much larger boon which they ask from the Legislature remains to be seen.

The Council of the Acclimatisation Society met on Tuesday at the Royal Park. Dr. Black mentioned that, in company with Mr. Levey, and Mr. Sprigg (the secretary), he had an interview on the day before with the Minister of Mines, relative to stocking the various reservoirs with fish. Mr. Macgregor had expressed his entire concurrence in the views of the deputation, and had requested that the proposition might be submitted in writing, in order that it might be brought officially before the Cabinet, and if approved of there of which Mr. Macgregor himself had no doubt—active steps might at once be taken to place the whole affair under the control of the society.

The *Argus* mentions that a melancholy accident occurred on board the steamship Alhambra last Saturday afternoon to pilot William N. Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson was a passenger in the steamer from Hobson's Bay to Queenscliff, and just as the vessel was nearing the latter place he accidentally fell down the companion into the cabin, sustaining, as afterwards appeared, some severe contusions about the head. He was taken up insensible, and laid on the sofa, and efforts were made to restore him, but to no purpose. On reaching Queenscliff, Mr. Nicholson was conveyed to his residence, where he died at an early hour on Monday morning. He never rallied nor spoke after he had received the injury.

The "muff" cricket match arranged to be played in aid of the funds of the hospital, between eleven members of the Melbourne Press and an equal number of players chosen from the theatrical companies now performing in the city, came off last Monday on the metropolitan cricket ground. The match excited a good deal of interest in the professions engaged. There was a considerable sprinkling of interested visitors on the ground during the day, the drama especially being well represented, and many ladies graced the scene with their presence. A band of music, selected from the orchestras of the Haymarket and Princess's theatres enlivened the afternoon's sport, and altogether a very enjoyable day was spent both by actors and Press men. The opposing teams were about equal as regards skill in the game, and the play on both sides occasionally lifted the contest much above the "muff" standard of excellence. The match resulted in a draw, as there was not time to play it out, and both sides may with equal justice claim to have the best of it. When the stumps were drawn the total score stood thus:—Press, 122; Stage, with five wickets to fall, 92.

On the afternoon of the 26th a lifeboat was launched from Mr. White's boat-building establishment, at Williamstown. The little craft, which is carvel-built, and of cedar wood, with brass mountings, is sixteen feet long, five feet in the beam, and 1 foot 8 inches deep. Air-tight compartments are built into the boat under the gunwale, on the principle of Lamb and White's patent. These compartments represent empty casks. The boat has a power to float herself and crew equal to the weight of water the tanks would contain. When afloat she was filled with water, and in that state carried six persons under sail through a heavy sea. The builder expressed his confidence in her ability to outlive the roughest weather in Hobson's Bay.

The *Avoca Mail* has the following:—A somewhat remarkable case of presence of mind in a female occurred near the township on Monday last. A young lady, desirous of a walk after the heat of the day, took a stroll, book in hand, along the western bank of the Avoca. Being deeply interested in the book she was reading, she heeded not that her steps had left the beaten track, and that, instead of the winding pathway, she was wading through the long grass. Our heroine was proceeding at a very leisurely pace when she was startled by treading on something which gave abundant signs of life by a most extraordinary process of wriggling, coiling, and uncoiling, all of which movements were performed simultaneously, and in so dexterous a manner as to be highly amusing to any person not an actor in the scene. Observing at the first glance that she had trodden upon a snake's neck, about an inch or an inch and a-half below its head, and that from the position in which it was then placed it could not turn its head sufficiently to bite her, she bravely made up her mind to detain the reptile a prisoner until assistance arrived, and with Spartan-like courage carried out her resolution. In about twenty minutes' time she was relieved from her arduous task, and the snake, which was nearly four feet in length, was speedily despatched with the thick end of a fishing-rod. The danger past, the fair stroller expressed herself none the worse for her adventure, although she declined to pursue her walk any farther that evening.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The *Ballarat Star* of 24th ultimo says:—What appears to be a case of brutal murder has just been discovered by the police. Near the Half-way House, on the Buninyong Road, there were living lately a Scotchman named James M'Laren, and his wife, aged about thirty-five. M'Laren was a miner, and with him lived as his mate another Scotchman named William Sutherland, aged about forty-four years. M'Laren disappeared a week or two ago, and it was said by his wife and Sutherland that he had gone to the New Zealand diggings. Gradually, however, suspicions arose among the neighbours that there was something wrong, and yesterday information was given to the police. On Friday afternoon sergeant Larner, the officer in charge at the Ballarat East Station, accompanied by senior-constable Ahern, went to M'Laren's house and searched the premises. They dug about the garden, and eventually they found the body of M'Laren buried in a hole at the bottom of the garden, near the water-closet, about four feet of earth covering the corpse. The body was clothed in the man's working dress, and was in a bag or lining of a tent, and very much decomposed, the stench being so bad that the officers of police could scarcely bear their horrible work. It was also dusk at the time the body was discovered, and thus a further impediment was placed in the way of examining the corpse. Besides this, they had to take steps for the immediate arrest of the woman M'Laren and the man Sutherland, the latter having left the place. On examining the body, it was found that on the head was a frightful cut, some four and a half inches in length. Mrs. M'Laren was at once arrested. Information was given to the police that Sutherland had been seen going over the ranges in the direction of Magpie, and sergeant Larner at once started in pursuit, and came up with the fugitive at Magpie. His capture was easily effected. The Ballarat *Star* of subsequent date says:—Mrs. M'Laren appears to be in a very desponding state, and it is anticipated that she will before long make some confession in reference to her husband's death. She has eaten almost nothing since her arrest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

QUESTION.

MR. Neale to ask the Secretary for Public Works, 1.—Has he any reason to doubt the correctness of the reply given to the questions put to him by me on the 23rd November, respecting the traffic on the Morpeth Railway? 2. If so, will he furnish the House with correct information on the subject, and distinguish between the average daily receipts from passenger and goods traffic, respectively?

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Municipal bill (No. 2); second reading.
Supply; resumption of the committee.
Ways and Means; resumption of the committee.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Sutherland to move,—That the petition presented by Mr. Neale on the 27th November, from one hundred and ten Roman Catholics of Paddington and Woollahra, against the passing of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, be printed.

Mr. J. Stewart to move,—That there be laid on the table of the House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and Mr. William Fane De Salis, respecting the existence of petroleum in New South Wales; likewise a paper therein referred to, explanatory of the geological formation of petroleum, by Professor Lesly, together with any reports on the subject from the Government Inspector of Coal Mines.

Mr. Robertson to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will please to cause to be laid on the table of this House, a return of all non-vested schools in which there is given any religious instruction differing from, or in addition to, that given in vested schools, and distinguishing the nature of such additional instruction, and the religious denomination to which any such school belongs.

Mr. Tunks to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 28th November, from Catholic clergy and laity of St. Leonards, against the passing of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, be printed.

Mr. Driver to move,—1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is advisable that, at all sittings for the trial of persons charged with the commission of an indictable offence, a list should be posted each morning of the sittings, specifying the cases to be taken during the day, and the order in which the same will be taken. 2. That the above resolution be communicated, by address, to his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Terry to move,—That there be laid on the table of this House all correspondence between the Postmaster-General and the Postmaster at Mudgee and others, in reference to the re-establishment of a mail route from Mudgee to Rylstone via Lawson's Creek, together with the petition received by the Postmaster-General from certain inhabitants of Mudgee in connection therewith.

Mr. Buchanan to move—That, in the opinion of this House, and in order to ensure an abler and better representation of the people, and a more numerous and regular attendance of the members of this House, the principle of the payment of members should be extended to every representative of the people in this country.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, all moneys received as rent for the Church and School Lands, and other proceeds thereof, ought to form part of the Consolidated Revenue of this country.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid on the table of this House, a return, showing the number of criminals who have been convicted in New South Wales during the last ten years, both in the inferior and Supreme Criminal Courts, and stating what religious denomination every criminal so convicted professed to belong to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Lawson's Trust Bill (as amended in select committee); second reading.
Claims against Government Bill; second reading.
Arbitrations' Facilitation Bill; second reading.
Attorneys' Admission Law Amendment Bill; second reading.
Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalising Bill; second reading.

Mrs. Halcrow; consideration in Committee of the Whole of the propriety of agreeing to the following resolutions:—1. That this House, having considered the correspondence and documents relative to the claim of Mrs. Elizabeth Halcrow, for compensation for injury inflicted to land at Shoalhaven, purchased by her late husband, Hugh Halcrow, from the Crown, is of opinion that her claim should receive the favourable consideration of the Executive. 2. That the above resolution be embodied in an address and presented to his Excellency the Governor.

Companies Bill; second reading.
Matrimonial Causes Bill; second reading.

James Gibson: Consideration in Committee of the Whole of the following resolution with reference to the petition of James Gibson, presented to the House on the 11th September last, viz.:—1. That, having taken the petition of James Gibson into consideration, this House is of opinion that the prayer thereof should be complied with, and recommends it to the favourable and early attention of the Executive. 2. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, communicating the above resolution.

Widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes: Consideration in Committee of the Whole of an Address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1866, for the widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Knight, the first Chief Justice of this colony, a sum of money not exceeding the sum of £3063, towards equalising the sum received by that very eminent Judge by way of pension, with the sum which, according to the present rate of judicial pensions, he would have been entitled to receive, and in recognition of his valuable services to this country.

Constitution Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Firewood.

MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Wethers.

MR. PITT.—At Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle; at his Yard, Annandale, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Springcarts, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Waggon, Cart, Harness; at the Annandale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Chilian Wheat and Flour; at the residence of Mr. Love, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Glass, China, Electroplate, Barouche, Dogcart, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, ship Sylphide; at the Grafton Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Chili Wheat and Flour.

MR. BOWDEN.—On the premises of Mr. Audsley, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Shop Fixtures, Gas Fittings, Lease of Premises.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Unstocked Runs.

MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, China, Glass, Crockery, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pianoforte, Organ, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—On the Premises, in George-street South, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Furniture, Lease of Premises, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	167	5	7
Gin	14	14	8
Rum	237	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	4	12	9
Tobacco and snuff	46	18	0
Tea	115	3	3
Coffee and chicory	18	13	1
Sugar, unrefined	29	9	8
Pilotage	10	14	0
Dues	3	0	0
Ad valorem	108	17	8
Package charge	9	19	0
Total	£817	10	11

MONDAY MORNING.

By the arrival of the R.M.S. Hero at Bowen we have English advices to October 27th. Bank of England discount rate remained at 4½ per cent. The Ara, Wellington, and Matador were loading at Batavia for Sydney on the 17th ult. The Epsom and Othello had sailed previously for this port. The Restless, Jessie Jamieson, and Krimpenerward, were loading for Melbourne.

The Anonyma from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday, with a general cargo.

The James Paterson, from Rockhampton, brings 437 ozs. of gold, and the You Yangs, from Melbourne, 2000 bags of rice and sundries.

Our New York correspondent writing under date October 11, reports the following clearances, with the principal shipments, from New York and Boston during the month. Herschell, for Adelaide, with 31,800 gallons of kerosene, 62,000 feet of lumber, 214 packages carriage materials. Indien, for Adelaide and Dunedin: 75,020 gallons of kerosene, 36,088 lbs. and 5 hogsheads tobacco, 55,450 feet of lumber. For Melbourne, the Alpha, with 86,900 gallons kerosene, 305,873 lbs. tobacco, 29,693 feet lumber. James Guthrie: 226,509 feet lumber, 84,400 gallons kerosene, 360 kegs nails, 150 cases chairs. A. W. Stevens for Otago, 27,080 gallons kerosene, 148 cases, and 1200 chairs, 131,121 feet of lumber, 5 boxes, and 1 tierce tobacco, 1115 cases lobsters. For Sydney the brig Restless, cleared on September 17th. Cargo unspecified. One vessel loading at New York for this port. Messrs. Agard, Foulkes, and Co's., San Francisco circular, of September 28th, reports the ship Nation's Hope, 747 tons, chartered to load grain for Melbourne or Sydney, at £2 10s. for the former port, and £2 for the latter. For Melbourne the barque Luise, 765 tons, and barque Jean Pierre, 602 tons, with grain. Tonnage very scarce, numerous charters offering chiefly for Europe.

The New York Price Current of October 10 quotes wheat at 2 dollars 95 cents to 3 dollars 25 cents; flour, superfine, 8 dollars to 10 dollars 15 cents; extra brands, 11 to 17 dollars. Wool market depressed. An effort to increase the tariff on foreign wools again agitated. Tobacco market firm; desirable assortments scarce. Kerosene oil in moderate demand; sales at 38 to 44 cents per gallon, in bond. Exchange on London, 60 days, 106 to 108½.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench will sell by auction, on Monday, the leases of a number of pastoral runs on account of the Government of New South Wales.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, advertise for positive sale, on Monday, the cargo of California breadstuffs, ex Atrevida.

Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co. have found it necessary to place their affairs in the hands of their creditors, who have decided to accept an assignment.

The City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne, brings 9571 ounces of gold, and papers to the 29th ultimo. Thursday's *Argus* reports:—

In the import markets business continues fairly active, a good demand having been experienced to-day, though the bulk of the trade done has not gone beyond the supply of trade requirements. Breadstuffs present a quiet but steady aspect. In flour, small sales of best Adelaide town brands are reported at £13 10s and £14; and the price of country brands is maintained at £12 10s to £13. Trade sales of wheat have been effected at 4s 9d to 4s 10d for Chilian, and 5s 9d to 5s 10d for Adelaide or Californian. Advices from Chili to 16th September have reached us via Auckland. Heavy rains had taken place, and the harvest was expected to be an overflowing one. There is more inquiry for barley. We hear of some 10,000 bushels having changed hands, in a line, at somewhat under 3s 3d. Maize has attracted more attention. Some 500-bag parcels are said to have been disposed of at 4s 4½d. In oilmen's stores we hear of some transactions, severable considerable parcels of half-pint salad oils having been placed at up to 6s 3d and 6s 6d, and holders ask still higher rates—as much as 7s for some brands. A brisk demand is maintained for malt, and prices are a good deal firmer; a bin ex the Golden Sea was placed at a very full figure, and buyers to arrive exhibit their confidence in the future prospects of the market by offering better rates than can be obtained for parcels on the spot, as much as 10s 3d having been paid for a parcel to arrive some time hence. Patna rice has been wanted for export. A moderate-sized parcel of the Thetis's rice was quitted at £25, while about a hundred tons of other descriptions met with a purchaser at well on to £23 10s. Sales of Portland cement, best brand, are mentioned at 17s 6d. We hear of some fifty tons of coarse and about fifty tons fine salt having been sold for another market, at £3 5s overhead, in bond. In sugars, the sale of the Coorong's cargo monopolised the attention of traders. There was a large attendance, but some difficulty was experienced in selling, save at a decline. Importers, however, showed more firmness than was anticipated, and the auctioneers in consequence did not succeed in placing more than about 3400 bags out of the 6000 composing the cargo. Prices fully sustained last week's rates. A shipment of twenty-five tons of plantation coffee was sold in a line, at somewhere about 9½d. In teas, amongst other sales, a parcel of a hundred half-chests fine congous, ex Charlotte, was quitted at 2s 5d in bond. Trade sales of fine medium congous, duty paid, to a fair extent, are also mentioned at 2s 5d. In liquids, a shipment of 500 cases of Byass's stout has been disposed of on private terms. A hundred quarter-casks ten per cent. overproof rum, RWP, realised over 3s. Sales of low port wine at £22, and good medium at £30 to £46, have been made in moderate trade parcels.

From Port Mauritius we have news to the 23rd of October. From the *Overland Commercial Gazette* of the 18th October we take the following notes as to the state of the markets:—

The weather has been dry, and in the windward districts the plantations for next crop have suffered. In the higher parts of the island a few slight showers have fallen, which, whilst they wet the cane trash used for fuel, have not moistened the soil sufficiently to do much good to the young plantations. The crop is advancing and will terminate earlier than expected in the drier parts of the island, owing to the indifferent yield of the canes. At length the time is arrived when the purchasers for England and France can come into the market. The demand for Australia and Bombay has subsided, the exports lately having been unusually large to both those places since 1st July, as follows:—

	1866.	1865.
	Tons.	Tons.
Australia	17,000	6,500
India	10,000	3,300
United Kingdom	900	16,000

The large diminution of shipments to the United Kingdom, compared with last season, cannot fail to have some influence on the London market.

The shipments of sugar to Europe have brought credit bills into the market, and a considerable amount has been negotiated at par, and document bills at par to ½ per cent. discount.

The money market continues healthy and steady, but with the reduction in the crop and the high price of grain, we fear the results of the year will be null, notwithstanding the good prices hitherto obtained for produce. The crop cannot certainly be estimated at more than 140,000 tons, and the prices already obtained cannot be expected for the remaining three-fourths.

The *Otago Daily Times* of the 20th instant, gives the following market report:—

Since the date of our last report markets have continued in a moderately active condition, and though unmarked by anything of very special interest, business has been steady, and in most respects satisfactory. The demand for staple goods for country trade has been fair, and a good coastwise export trade, in which a tendency to improvement is apparent, has been done. Although the money market has ceased to exert any repressing effect upon operations, scarcely anything of a speculative nature has been going forward, and few transactions have taken place for other than current requirements. Imports have again been a full average, and most goods are in supply fully equal to our present wants. Amongst the arrivals have been four ships from British and one from foreign ports, and in addition the intercolonial shipments have been unusually large. Prices have been but little affected, and except in one or two unimportant items, quotations vary but slightly from those of last month, rates obtained by importers comparing favourably with the value of several preceding months. Credit has been well sustained, nothing having occurred to disturb the feeling of confidence which is generally felt. The wool season has commenced, but very few bales have as yet reached the ports of shipment, and no public sales have been held. Bank rates of discount unchanged; closing exchanges on London, at sixty days' sight, 1 per cent.; thirty days', 1½ per cent.; three days', 2 per cent.; on Sydney, 1 per cent; on Melbourne, ½ per cent. premium. The demand for flour of all descriptions has been very limited, transactions not extending beyond the supply of current wants. This, with the low rates ruling in the Sydney and Melbourne markets, has caused a declining tendency through the month; and although the quantity of all descriptions on hand is moderate, it can scarcely be hoped, until we have again some external demand, that any improvement in prices will take place. Present quotations are:—Chilian, £14; Californian, £14 10s; South Australian, £17; provincial, £13 to £13 10s. The business done in horsefeed through the month has been scarcely up to the average. Exclusive of provincial requirements, the demand has been extremely light. Present rates show no decline, except for chaff. Oats, 4s 9d to 4s 10d; bran 1s 10d; maize, out of stock; pressed chaff, £6 10s to £6 15s.

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GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

FOR DECEMBER.

IT must be remembered that the directions contained in the calendar apply to the county of Cumberland generally. It will be readily understood that in so limited a space it would be simply impracticable to prepare a calendar suitable to the whole colony, embracing as it does so great a variety of climates. With slight variations, however, which will readily suggest themselves to any practical person or amateur, the directions may be modified so as to suit the local peculiarities of other districts.

MONTHLY REMARKS.

During the past month we have been visited by some splendid showers, but not sufficient to saturate the soil to any great depth. We would, however, not recommend any further delay in planting or sowing any crops which may have been delayed for favourable weather, as we may fairly calculate upon a continuation of showers, if not a set-in rain. Weeds are now making their appearance in all directions, and it is very important that they should be destroyed as early as possible, or they will very quickly exhaust the recently supplied moisture, as well as otherwise impoverish the soil. Where it can be used, nothing can compete with the horse-hoe for the eradication of weeds and stirring the soil.

We have for some time past advocated the use of this implement in the cultivation of all crops where it can be employed, and we are glad to find that its value is beginning to be appreciated. We were recently afforded an opportunity of inspecting a number of horse hoes by different makers, at the warehouse of Mr. W. G. Ainsworth, of York-street, comprising Howard's, Ransome's, and Richmond and Chandler's. Of these, Howard's new patent expanding horse hoe appears to be the most desirable, as being of simple construction; any injury can readily be repaired, a matter of considerable importance in the interior, where the services of skilled mechanics cannot always be secured. This implement is intended for one row of maize, potatoes, &c., or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes can be adjusted to suit the different widths of the rows, and are arranged in such a way that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes, which for high standing crops is a great advantage. An expanding harrow is fitted and works behind the hoes, which brings the weeds to the surface; a lever is attached to the harrow, which enables the operator to raise the harrow at any moment and free it of rubbish, weeds, &c.; there are also two grubbers, which stir the soil to a greater depth than is done by the hoes.

We should also be glad to see the seed drill introduced, as we believe, in a climate like ours, it would be found of peculiar advantage from the fact that hand sowing is, in many points, objectionable; and, in conjunction with the seed drill and the horse hoe, could be more extensively employed. We fear, however, that the expense will prove a bar to its general use, at least for a time. This objection, however, might, to some extent, be overcome by two or three neighbours joining in the purchase of one machine, which would probably meet the requirements of the whole very nearly as well as if they each had purchased one. We trust soon to see an improved system of cultivating the soil introduced, the carrying out of which cannot fail in a great measure to counteract the disastrous effects of unfavourable seasons so frequent of late years.

Complaints are still being made of the destruction caused by the rust to the wheat crop—the Egyptian wheat appears to escape the attacks of this pest, in one instance, however, we are aware of this being the case. A field of about thirty acres was sown with Adelaide and Egyptian wheat in about equal parts; the portion sown with the former was so completely destroyed by rust that it was cut some weeks since for hay, whilst the latter has no appearance of having suffered in the least from anything but drought, and some persons of experience have expressed an opinion that the crop will yield at least thirty bushels to the acre.

FIELD.

The hay harvest is now nearly over, and should be completed without delay as the quality of the hay greatly depends upon the crop being cut at the proper time, or before the straw turns colour and as soon as the ear is filled. In most districts wheat will be ready for the sickle during the month. Much loss is frequently occasioned by allowing this crop to get too ripe; reaping should commence as soon as the grain ceases to give out juice on being squeezed; when left too long, the grain deteriorates and loses weight, besides which the straw breaks down and renders the crop more difficult and expensive to cut. Earth up maize, and keep the hoe continually at work; no operation in the cultivation of maize is of so much importance as keeping the soil free from weeds and well stirred to a depth of about four inches, for this purpose the horse-hoe is invaluable as performing the work more effectually and at a great saving of labour, as compared with the hand hoe; and we would strongly recommend every person who cultivates only a few acres to furnish himself with one.

Advantage should be taken of the present very favourable weather, and although late, fair crops may yet be secured of maize, sorghum, millet, and pumpkins. Tobacco may also be sown in beds of finely prepared soil, shaded by bushes or otherwise; plant out tobacco plants, and protect them till established; thin out maize and cotton plants by drawing the weakest and leaving the three strongest in each hole, and remove all superabundant shoots from cotton plants advanced in growth. Paddocks for pasture should occasionally be kept free of stock, not only to allow grass to gain strength, but ripen seed for after supply—many of our most valuable grasses have quite disappeared from some localities in consequence of the continual feeding; no grass can last for ever, and if continually eaten down must soon become extinct. One hundred acres divided into four paddocks, and judiciously managed by feeding down and resting alternately, will, we venture to say, produce fully fifty per cent. more grass than the same quantity of land enclosed in one paddock and continuously stocked.

FRUIT, GARDEN, AND ORCHARD.

Keep the surface of the soil well stirred and free of weeds. Continue to thin out superfluous fruit from apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, apple, pear, and such like, protect cherries, currants, gooseberries and early plums from fruit loving birds, and gather the fruit as it ripens, and if desired to preserve it, spread it out in an open shed protected only from the sun and rain, and turn it every morning, two or three days of this treatment will enable fruit to be transmitted fully double the distance that it would carry without any such preparation—thin out all unnecessary and crowding shoots and branches, so as to secure a free and thorough circulation of air, this precaution is indispensable when the greatest perfection in fruit is desired—deep digging must be dispensed with during the summer months, but the more the surface is stirred the better, and the longer will the ground retain the moisture.

Strawberries are now in full bearing and by judicious treatment may be made to afford a good supply of fruit for some time to come. Mulch with short grass or clean stable straw, if not already done. Manure for mulching purposes at this late season is objectionable, as it would injuriously affect the fruit from contact with it. The object in mulching now is merely to keep the fruit clean and the surface of the soil cool and moist. All runners except those required for furnishing new plantations, should be removed at once, this not only improves the fruit now ripening, but keeps the plants much longer in bearing. Water liberally as required.

The vineyard still requires especial attention. All insects should be destroyed and insect destroying birds encouraged; all unnecessary and superfluous wood should be at once removed and stopping proceeded with as soon as the grapes attain the size of a pea, and sufficiently hard to resist the pressure of the thumb-nail. Sufficient wood only should be left to provide shade and shelter, but not enough to exclude the free circulation of air so necessary to properly mature the fruit. Prepare land for new plantations. This operation is generally delayed till the planting season arrives, and then it is carried out hurriedly and imperfectly, and consequently many failures follow. The ground should be turned up as rough as possible at least three months before planting, immediately preceding which the whole surface should be carefully dug again and levelled.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Plant cabbage, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, capsicums, Jerusalem artichokes, ginger, arrowroot, &c. Sow for late crop French beans, peas, cucumbers, marrows; also spinach, Swede turnips, celery, raddish, mustard, cress, &c. Earth up peas, beans, potatoes, cabbage, and such like crops as required. Stop cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, marrows, gourds, &c. Tie up tomatoes, capsicums, and all plants requiring support. Supply rhubarb with liquid manure. Clear away all decaying matter, keep down weeds, and attend to cleanliness in all parts.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The recent favourable weather has created quite a change in this department, and many gardens, which only a few weeks since presented a dry and parched appearance, are now clothed in the verdure of spring; the opportunity should at once be embraced for planting annuals and bedding out plants of all sorts. Dahlias for succession may also be planted as well as any bulbs or tubers which may have been kept back on account of the drought. Stake and tie up dahlias and all plants requiring support. Pot plants will require careful attention. Liquid manure may be supplied to those in a growing state, and shading well looked after. Continue to dig up and store in a dry place secure from vermin all kinds of bulbs as the tops become withered. Mow lawns, grass plots, &c.; clip hedgerows; remove all signs of decay. Keep borders, walks, and gutters clean; look well to drains, and let order and cleanliness rule supreme.—*Sydney Mail.*

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF SYDNEY.

(*From the Sydney Mail.*)

No. XLIII.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.

WE have already stated that for many years after the foundation of the first Orphan School, in 1803, there was but one such establishment for the orphan children of parents of all denominations. This was essentially, as is the present Protestant Orphan School, a Church of England establishment. That is to say, a school in which all children, whatever might have been the religion of their parents, were trained as members of the Anglican Church. For some time prior to 1836, the Catholics, who were beginning to be very numerous, were very discontented with this arrangement, which they conceived to be—as no one now, we presume, would deny it to have been—an unjust one. In that year* a strong remonstrance upon the subject was addressed by some of the leading Roman Catholics of Sydney to the then Governor of the colony, Sir Richard Bourke. Their representations were favourably received by his Excellency, and a petition, embodying these representations, was presented to the Legislative Council—the only Legislative body then in the country, and composed exclusively of nominee members. The prayer of this petition was that a small sum of money might be appropriated from the general revenue for the establishment of a separate orphan school for the children of Roman Catholic parents. A sum of £600 was, after some discussion, voted by the Legislative Council for this purpose. Two leading members of the Council, however, entered a "solemn protest" against this measure of justice, upon the ground that all orphans and destitute children thrown upon the support of the State should be educated as members of the State Church, or that to which the Sovereign belonged. A much more liberal feeling prevails now than prevailed in those days; but that there is still "much to be desired" in the direction of Christian charity has been but too clearly shewn by recent discussions on the vexed questions of State-aid and education.

The first building used as a Roman Catholic Orphan School was what is now, we believe (or was recently), called Waverley House. It is a large house standing in an elevated position at the corner of the Old South Head Road and the road leading to Bondi. It was soon found, however, to be not large enough for a Roman Catholic Orphan School, and under the directions of Governor Sir George Gipps, a new building was commenced at Parramatta, near the site of the old Female Factory. This was ready for occupation about 1844, when possession of it was handed over by his Excellency to the present Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Polding. This is the principal building at present occupied, but many additions have, since its first erection, been made to it.

We have not been able to obtain any detailed information as to the early history of this institution. Its records were kept at St. Mary's Presbytery, and were mostly, if not wholly destroyed by the late fire. We are consequently thrown back upon our own memory, in which all manner of recollections upon all manner of subjects are so mixed up that to separate and particularise them is scarcely possible. We must confess, too, that in the matter of dates we have always been sadly at fault. We remember, however, that while the Roman Catholic Orphan School was at Waverley the building was twice struck by lightning, and we believe that lives were lost on each occasion, although we are not sure of the fact. There was certainly loss of life—we believe of several lives—on one occasion. The administration of this charity remained vested in the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in this colony for many years, but was ultimately transferred to a committee of Roman Catholic gentlemen. This change was the result of some disputes which arose as to an appointment made by a former Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dr. Gregory—a matter which need not be further adverted to here. The present arrangement appears to work very well. Until the early part of 1859 (about the month of April) the Roman Catholic Orphan School remained under a system of management similar to that which is in force at the Protestant Orphan School at the present day. There was a salaried matron at the head of the establishment who was a Roman Catholic lady, but not a nun. Under this matron there were salaried officials of various kinds. At the date just mentioned the management was transferred to the Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd. The Lady Superioress at the Orphan School is still officially recognised merely as the matron, and as such is an employé of the Government. By the authorities she is only known as Miss Adamson, the local head of this establishment. But for all practical purposes she is Sister Mary Magdalene, of the Order of the Good Shepherd, and Superioress of the detachment from that sisterhood labouring at this orphanage. We believe that this lady came specially from Europe to undertake the charge of this important establishment—a post for which she appears eminently qualified. Very great improvements have been made in the institution both as to the arrangements of the place itself and as to the management of it, since it was placed under the charge of these Sisters. There are seven of these ladies at the Orphan School. Three of them only, besides the matron, draw salaries from the Government—one as sub-matron and the other two as teachers. The labours of the other sisters are given without salary.

The right of admitting orphan children to this institution rests with the Government, but is exercised on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic clergy. Practically, when a child has been recommended by any of these reverend gentlemen (which is only done after due inquiry) admission is never refused so long as it is possible to find room for the poor orphan. The most extreme "cramming" has, as we shall presently see, been submitted to rather than reject any of these helpless young creatures. They are admitted at all ages. Many—as at the Protestant Orphan School—have been received when mere infants. We saw one little fellow who had been thus reared from an age when he was scarcely fit to be taken from his mother's breast. A little cot had been got for him, and by extreme care he was carried through all the perils of infancy. He had known no parents but the kind ladies in charge of this great public charity. They had had, we were told, a most troublesome job with him, but their efforts had been rewarded by most complete success, for when we saw him he was a very hearty youngster—a complete picture of health. He was in the infant school at the time and apparently a little sulky at something which had just been said to him, but this rather added to the sturdiness of his appearance than otherwise. There were 282 children at the Institution—146 boys and 136 girls.

The committee consists of the Roman Catholic Vicar-General, the Very Reverend A. H. Sheehy, and Messrs. Macnab, Hart, Mullins, and O'Connor. They have collectively the superintendence of the institution but the management of it appears so efficient that we presume there is seldom or never any occasion for their interference. They are, however, we are told, with the exception of one gentleman, very attentive. The Vicar-General is of course the most constant visitor, but the visits of the other gentlemen (with the exception we have already mentioned) are also very frequent. The office of a member of the committee is not only an unsalaried one, but entails actual expense as well as labour; for it is the practice of the committee to give the children an annual treat at their (the committee's) own cost.

The girls are all taught by the Sisters. For the boys there is a schoolmaster and an assistant teacher. We took some pains to ascertain the general progress in education made by the boys, and found them well advanced in all the elements of a plain education. The writing in the copy-books was excellent, considering the ages of the boys. In arithmetic the elder lads were advanced as far as "fractions," and their general knowledge on other matters appeared to be equally satisfactory. They are trained also to make themselves useful in other ways, such as in field work, in cutting wood, &c. The assistant teacher and a detachment of the elder boys were, at the time of our visit, away at work on a piece of land recently granted to the institution. The boys are never employed in cleaning the dormitories, or making beds, &c. This sort of work is done by the girls, who likewise assist in all kinds of housework usually done by females. The system of education in the schools, for both sexes, is the same as that on which the ordinary Roman Catholic schools are conducted, except, perhaps, that the religious training of the children is attended to with more than usual care. This duty is undertaken by the Sisters themselves, both as to the boys and the girls. The advancement of the boys in secular education is such as to reflect much credit on their master. As to the girls, we cannot speak with so much certainty, for our investigation as to their advancement in secular matters was less minute than with reference to the boys. From our general observations, however, and from our knowledge of the success of the "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," in other places, as teachers, we have every reason to suppose that the girls are as well trained in all branches of secular learning necessary to their state in life as the boys.

The male attendants at the institution are a baker and a gardener. The female attendants are two infirmary nurses, an infants' nurse, one boys' nurse, a girls' nurse (acting also as needlewoman), two housemaids, two laundresses, a cook, and a matron's attendant. Twenty of the elder girls are told off to assist in the various branches of house work. There is every week a re-arrangement of these girls, so that each may take her turn in all the duties of the house, and thus get as complete a training as possible for such duties as they will probably have to perform in domestic servants, or as the wives of working men. They are all for the same reason taught to do plain needlework.

There are prayers morning and evening in the dormitories and the Angelus (a peculiar form of Roman Catholic prayer, about which there was some discussion a short time ago), is said in the schools at the proper hours. There is a handsome chapel attached to the institution, in which mass is said at least two or three times in each week, when all the children attend. On Sundays they always attend mass and benediction. Three hours in each week are especially devote to religious instruction, by the nuns, to all the children. There are very frequent visits from Roman Catholic priests. A week never passes without several such visits. None of the children are allowed to leave the school for private service until they have made their first communion, and can read and write fairly.

The mode of living for the children at this establishment is much the same as at the Protestant Orphan School. The fast days and days of abstinence enjoined by the Roman Catholic Church are of course observed, but the children have extra allowances of rice, &c., to make up for the absence of animal food. The greatest care is taken to keep the children healthy, and they all appear to be so; but the task must be a difficult one, for the accommodation at this place is in many respects most wretched. The dormitories are all too small. Some of them are crowded to such an extent that the beds are literally packed together; so that it is impossible to pass between them. The boys have a good schoolroom, but the girls are so crowded that they have scarcely room to move. The nuns are as badly off for room as the children. They have, indeed, one neat little parlour for visitors, but to obtain sleeping room they have been compelled to partition off a part of the girls' school, and in order to secure a dining-room they had to clear out a cellar crammed full of all sorts of rubbish, and infested by rats. There are a hundred children more in the institution now than there were when the Sisters of the Good Shepherd took charge of it; and this, doubtless, has been the cause of much of the crowding to which we have alluded. But the good Sisters have chosen naturally to submit to any amount of inconvenience rather than send away any orphan children in want of a home. C. S.

* We are not *quite* sure as to the date. We have it from an authority on which we place great reliance. Another authority names a later date.

AN OLD TYPO.—A working printer named Thomas O'Flanagan has just died in Dublin at the age of 90, whose career was somewhat curious and interesting. He was actively employed as a compositor up to literally within a few hours of his death on the *Nation* newspaper, whose Irish "patriotic" opinions he shared. Seventy years ago he was a journeyman printer on the *Press*, the then organ of the "United Irishmen," and used to boast that he had, with his own hands, "set up" the manuscript of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. O'Flanagan at that time, as a sworn brother, was one of the armed bodyguard of the Geraldine, and took part in an encounter with Major Sirr and his force in the neighbourhood of Thomas-street, in Dublin. On a subsequent occasion he saved Major Sirr's life, when one of the disaffected was about to fire upon him from a window, by striking the pistol out of the man's hand. O'Flanagan spent a subsequent portion of his life in London, and filled a responsible position as a chief printer on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* in its best days. As he had been acquainted with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Napper Tandy, Arthur O'Connor, and Emmet during one Irish crisis, so was he, at a later period, in 1848, familiarly known to Gavan Duffy, Thomas Davis, and John Mitchell, as one of the *Nation* staff. In 1848 he was arrested, along with others employed upon the paper when it was seized, on the eve of the Ballingarry émeute after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but detained in prison for but a few days, there being no charge against him or his fellow printers of complicity in the insurrection. When shortly afterwards an entertainment was given by his colleagues to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a journeyman printer, it was not supposed that he would retain his physical and mental powers, and be able to earn his daily bread, as he did, for close upon twenty years more. He was regarded with marked affection by his employers and daily associates, on account of his venerable age, intelligence, and amiability, and they buried him with every token of respect.

It is announced that ex-Governor Eyre is engaged in writing a history of the Jamaica insurrection. His testimonial committee have received in cash and promises nearly £12,000, and they have already had under serious consideration the course to be adopted, and the counsel to be retained in the event of the threatened criminal prosecution being carried out.

Mr. Alderman Gabriel was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year on Saturday last.

THE LEICHHARDT SEARCH EXPEDITION.

(*From the Melbourne Herald, November 23.*)

THE following extracts from the journal of the late Mr. Duncan M'Intyre, the leader of the expedition sent out in search of Leichhardt, have been forwarded to us by Dr. Mueller, for publication:—

22nd August, 1865.—All hands busy preparing for a start to-morrow, and Mr. M'Intyre has determined to divide the party. Dr. Murray, with two of the men and the dromedaries, will accompany a carrier engaged to convey stores to the Paroo, and proceed by the most direct route; while the remainder, on account of the weak horses, will travel about 100 miles further up the Darling, and then make across for the Paroo. This latter route is much longer, but better watered.

20th August.—Reached Kallara. To-morrow we leave the Darling, and strike out for the Paroo.

31st August.—We arrived at Mulyon Spring in good time. This is a soda spring, and the horses will not touch the water. We have turned them out in the green bed of a dry lake. Perhaps in the morning, when they are more thirsty, they will drink. Horses that are accustomed to it like it well enough.

1st September.—None of the horses would drink. In consequence of having to find two that had strayed, it was past 10 o'clock when we started. We allowed the horses to go at an easy pace, having to go sixty miles to reach water, and by sundown had made about twenty miles, mostly over sandhills which, in some places, were thinly wooded with mulgah. The drought had of course made everything look miserably dry. We continued travelling slowly on, over sandhills as before, the mulgah in many places having more the character of scrub—until nearly midnight, when we halted to give the weak horses a little rest.

2nd September.—After an hour's spell we moved on again. At about 2 a.m. we passed Windoley, a long and wide—but shallow—waterhole. In any ordinary season there is plenty of water in it, but just now it is quite dry. At this time it was very dark, and the track became very indistinct, so Mr. M'Intyre rode in advance, lighting a fire every half a mile or so. Soon after leaving Windoley one of the weak horses gave in, and as the water was still eighteen miles away we were compelled to leave the poor brute. It was evident that unless we got pretty near the water by sunrise, few if any of the weak horses would reach it. When within six or seven miles of the water four other horses suddenly gave in, and a few hundred yards further on some more. Gray was left with the knocked-up horses, with instructions to keep moving them on as soon as they had rested a little. Mr. M'Intyre and M'Calman went on steadily with the main body, and succeeded in getting them all to the water. After having a pot of tea, M'Calman mounted a fresh horse and started back with some breakfast to Gray, and to assist him in bringing on the knocked-up horses. Mr. M'Intyre proceeded with the horses he had to Nocholitchie, on the Paroo, where he camped. No appearance of the dromedaries or the carrier, though they should have arrived several days before.

3rd September.—Found that such of the horses as had arrived here were all right this morning. Towards midday M'Calmain, Gray, and Steward arrived with all the weak horses, except one that drank too much water and died.

4th September.—Some horses strayed away. 5th September.—During the night Dr. Murray arrived with the dromedaries, but without the carrier. It appears that the man is afraid to risk his horses over the dry stage, a distance of seventy or eighty miles, although the dromedaries carry water for them. Perhaps the truth is, he does not see how to get back again, or he may be waiting for a change in the weather. However, there is no time to spare, as the summer will commence immediately, so that if the carrier cannot bring the stores any further, the dromedaries must do it in several trips. Dr. Murray will leave his loading here and start back this evening, accompanied by Barner and Belooch. He will try to induce the carrier to come on, but if he refuses the dromedaries must bring on as much as they can, and return for the remainder until it is all here. The horses we were looking for yesterday came in to water themselves this morning. Such as were still weak were left at a fine sheet of water—Ulallara—which is surrounded by a little green grass, and where they may get rather stronger by the time the stores are up. Mr. M'Intyre, M'Donald, and Steward proceeded with the stronger horses to Duncan Water, whither some had been sent on the 4th.

6th September.—Some of the horses could not be found this morning, and a few others looked so bad that we will not try to take them further at present, the next water being thirty miles away. Mr. M'Intyre started on ahead and arrived at the company's station—Trenapadeth—in good time. The remainder followed him and got there some time after dark, but had been compelled to leave one horse on the road. Having watered the horses, all proceeded; but in a few miles the weaker horses began to knock up, and were compelled to camp, as usual, without feed for them, although within a few miles of good grass. During the day we met the bullock drays going down for our loading.

7th September.—A few more of the weak horses had to be left in charge of Steward; the remainder proceeded to Tholcena, and arrived there early in the afternoon. Here we have water and feed in abundance. This is the first feed we have seen since leaving the Darling. For the last one hundred miles the horses have had nothing to live upon but polygonum—polygonum (Muehlenbeckia) Cunninghamii, with here and there a little cotton or saltbush (Kochia Brownii). Horses that are used to the country get fat even now, but those from Victoria can hardly live, even without travelling; of course, carrying a pack is out of the question.

8th and 9th September.—At Tholcena, resting the horses. Steward arrived with those we had left on the 7th. M'Donald started for Nocholitchie to gather the horses left behind and bring them on, travelling with the bullock teams carrying the stores. Mr. M'Intyre is getting horses every day, and hopes soon to have enough. Gray will start to-morrow, accompanied by a black boy, a native of the district, named Myola, who here joined the expedition, to get two horses that are running at a spring called Brindawappa, about twenty miles east of the Paroo. They have been running there ever since their owners were killed by the blacks, some four years ago.

10th September.—Resting. Barnett takes Steward's place. 11th September.—Started this morning, and travelled on the west side of the Paroo. In about three miles we passed Messrs. Hood and Torrens's woolshed, and then followed the road leading to the home station. It was quite dark when we arrived at Fish Spring, and we had much trouble in catching the colts; Gray returning from Brindawappa without being able to find the horses. This is the more unfortunate as they are very fine horses; and Mr. M'Intyre, believing that they would be easily got, had bought them.

12th September.—Arrived at Mount Lookout in good time to-day, and camped. All the horses now with us are strong. So far we have had a road, but it goes no farther, this being Messrs. Hood and Torrens's farthest out-station in this direction.

13th September.—We moved on to a spring called Curracunaye. This spring is not easily found.

25th September.—On the 14th we left Curracunaye, and reached Bulla in two days, where we camped until the 21st. The horses, however, would not stop. Every morning there were some missing. They appeared discontented, and would sometimes stray as far as fifteen miles from the camp, although there was water and feed in abundance. Mr. M'Intyre therefore resolved to return to Curracunaye, where they had appeared to be satisfied, and where there was also plenty of good feed. The horse division arrived there today, where we shall await the arrival of the remainder of the party and the stores, and make the necessary preparation for a final start. Welbo, an aboriginal, joined the expedition while we were camped at Bulla.

5th October.—Dr. Murray, Barnes, and Belooch arrived all right with the dromedaries. 6th October.—M'Donald came to the camp to-day with the horses we had left, and which he had returned for; he reported the drays to be not far behind. 7th October.—One of the bullock drays with the stores arrived to-day. 9th October.—On this and the next few days all hands were busy making packs, bags, &c. On the 10th the second bullock dray arrived.

16th October.—Several of the horses were missing this morning. Grey started after them, and returned with some of them on the evening of the 19th. In the evening Dr. Murray paid a visit on a camel to the native camp, which was situated near ours. The blacks betrayed no alarm at the unwonted appearance.

20th October.—This morning we found that all the blacks had left. Some sheep which strayed were recovered. 23rd October.—Mr. M'Intyre and Welbo started to endeavour to get the two horses which Gray had been unable to find at Brindawappa. After several days' search, and by careful manœuvring, he succeeded in getting them, and returned to the depot camp on the 2nd November, where they found Mr. Donald M'Intyre, who had arrived from the Barcoo, and who reported water very scarce. That evening Welbo returned to M'Calman to assist him in looking for some of the horses that had strayed. Mr. Donald M'Intyre had brought several very good horses for the use of the expedition, most of which had been out on a previous journey to and from the Gulf of Carpentaria.

4th November.—Dr. Murray left the camp to proceed to a tree which marks the 29th parallel of latitude, where he was to make a smoke to enable Mr. M'Intyre to take the bearing from Mount Lookout on the 8th. He, however, failed to find it.

10th November.—Last night, Anderson, who had accompanied Mr. Donald M'Intyre, when relieved from his watch, failed to find his way back to the camp. This morning, however, he picked himself up at the camel camp, distant about five miles from here.

11th November.—The water was getting scarce, and so, although everything was not quite ready, the entire expedition left Curracunaye, camp 8, this morning. It was divided into two parts; that with the horses travelled first, while the camel party, under the charge of Dr. Murray, followed. The horse division left the camp at noon, and for about seven miles travelled principally across small flats and over gullies; both flats and gullies were very stony in places, and covered with mulgah. We then reached a table land, which was crossed in another mile. In two miles further we were again opposite a mulgah forest, and the country then became open and stony. Soon after 4 p.m. (about eleven miles) we crossed a creek. Two miles beyond this we were in an open mulgah forest. This forest in places becomes very dense, and then is, in fact, a scrub. Every here and there were small clay-pans. The soil is sandy, and the travelling consequently very heavy. Plenty of good green grass amongst the mulgah. Through this forest and scrub we travelled till 5 p.m., when we camped without water, having come seventeen miles and a half. About midnight a heavy shower of rain fell. The dromedaries did not arrive at the camp to-night.

(*To be continued.*)

SINGER and CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. — GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In consequence of the increased demand for SINGER and CO.'S unrivalled Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, we are now enabled, and have this day REDUCED THE PRICES nearly FIFTEEN PER CENT. The superiority of these machines over all other sewing machines requires no comment. Their simplicity, durability, and beauty of stitch is universally acknowledged. They stitch, hem, fell bind, gather, tuck, quilt, braid, and, in short, will do a greater variety of work than the sewing machine of any other manufacturer. Price, with braider, £12 10s. No charge for instructions to purchasers.
STANFORD and CO.,
307, George-street.
Sydney, October 23rd.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER greatly expedites the Family Wash; lathers freely, and saves soap and soda. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the finest food in the world for infants and invalids. This most delicious of all preparations for puddings, pies, blanc mange, custards, &c., is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is guaranteed perfectly pure.
Be careful to ask for "Kingsford's," or some imitation will be substituted.
Sold in 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets by every grocer and storekeeper in the colony.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Wonderful Reduction in the Price of Beef and Mutton.—Take notice of the List of Prices below.

The people now with one accord
Mete out M'Carroll's just reward,
And say to him alone they owe
The boon of having meat so low.
But then, M'Carroll, in reply,
Can plainly show the reason why—
How he alone can rule the trade—
His strength is by the people made.
They recognise his constant aim;
Undeviating is the same;
How much he strives to serve the town,
By keeping all the prices down.
Then in return the people say,
"No empty praises let us pay.
It is but right we all should feel
In duty bound with him to deal,
And ask ourselves, was he away,
What fearful prices we should pay."

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton ..	3d	Round beef, cooked ..	4d
Fore ditto ditto ..	2d	German sausage ..	4d
By whole or half sheep	2½d	Black pudding ..	3d
Mutton chops ..	3½d	Beef sausage ..	1½d
Rump steaks ..	2½d	Pork ditto ..	6d
Beef steaks ..	1½d	Legs of pork ..	6½d
Boiling beef ..	1d	Loins of pork ..	7d
Corn beef ..	1d	Veal ..	5d
Ribs of roasting beef ..	1½d	Suet ..	6d
Sirloin ditto ..	2½d	White pudding ..	6d
Spice beef ..	4d	Ox tongues	1s 3d each

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern.
Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney.
William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.
189, South Head Road.
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house.
Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, 464, George-street.

Rum, Demerara	Cream tartar
Brandy, Martell's	Pickles, pints and quarts
Ditto, Hennessey's battleaxe	Salad oil
Ditto, Clouzeau's No. 6	Castor oil
Port Wine, Page's	Oatmeal, in tins and barrels
Sherry, Couzens's	York hams, genuine
Lowndes's old tom	North Wilts cheese
Byass's porter, quarts and pints	Currants
Allsopp's ale, quarts and pints	Raisins
	Groats
	Arrowroot
Bass's ale, pyramid	Jar salt
Geneva	Coarse salt
Barclay's XX stout	Rock salt
Taylor's stout	Whiting
Champagne	Chalk
Cold punch	Starch, Colman's
Irish whisky, in quarters	Blue, light Windsor
Scotch whisky, in case	Fancy biscuits
Belmont candles	Blacking, Day and Martin
Chicory	Carraway seeds
Carbonate soda	Sardines
Figs	Mustard, Colman's
Ginger	Saltpetre
Candied peel	Imperial plums
Tartaric acid	Barcelona nuts.

D. COOPER and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED has received by Colonial Empire, from London, a shipment of Dawson's celebrated Yorkshire Pale Ale, and extra double brown Stout, a very prime sample, packed in strong 6-dozen casks.
GEORGE THORNTON, 288, George-street.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL AND NAILS, Metal bolts, sheathing and house felt
Boiler plates and rivets, boiler tubes, angle iron, steel
Lowmoor plate, V. I. R. belting, 2 to 8 inches wide
Galvanized corrugated iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet lengths
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 6; patent safety and tape fuse
White lead, zinc paint, paint oil, bluestone
Europe rope, 4 to 6 inches, shop twine, Bath bricks
Wotherspoon's confectionery and victoria lozenges, assorted in 1 lb., 7 lb., 12 lb. tins, ½ lb. bottles and boxes
Glenfield patent starch, jar salt, soda crystals
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, chocolate, cocoa, cocoa nibs
Brown and Polson's corn flour, ½ lb. bottles arrowroot,
Morton's pickles, salad oil, anchovy and bloater paste
Medley's Liverpool crown soap, curry powder
Ling fish, haddocks, hare soup, &c.
Brown and grey paper and paper bags, 2 lb. to 28 lb.
Writing and printing papers, ink and stationery
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Hennessy's and U. V. Co.'s pale brandy, in cases
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Bulk porter, bottled ale, quarts and pints
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and boiler
One 8 h. p. portable ditto, on wheels
One 4 h. p. ditto ditto, with hoisting winch
One turning lathe, 9½ inch centre, 16 feet bed
Strong iron pails, 3½ and 4½ gallons.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

SLATES, best blue Bangor, all sizes, and in lots to suit purchasers; 20 x 10, £11 11s; 18 x 10, £9 10s per 1000.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CHEAP ROOFING, 30s. per square; Ridging, Spouting. PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Bathurst-street.

TANKS for preserving rain-water, on hand, from 100 to 3000 gallons. PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Bathurst-st.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—Hardwood of all sizes, foreign and colonial pine boards, doors, sashes, shingles, sawn and split laths, posts, rails, and paling supplied at the lowest possible prices. F. MILLER.

PEACOCK'S Composition and Paints. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SLATES.—Best Bangor Slates, 20 x 10, £12; 18 x 10, £10 per 1000. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

A BARGAIN.—A snug PUBLIC-HOUSE to be disposed of through illness; a good trade; rent 30s. Price, £175. Further particulars of George Phillips, 348, George-street.

LAND under Torrens's Act, 99 years' Lease, with right of Purchase. Lease or conveyance free. No building restrictions; city water laid on. Choice villa and terrace sites, at South Sydney, Newtown Road, near Railway Terminus, and proposed new markets, facing University and Recreation Grounds; also splendid villa sites at East Sydney, Bondi Bay; at Waverley-street 'bus stand. Apply 324, George-street. F. O'BRIEN.

FOR SALE, Buggy Waggonette, carries six; Cab Phaeton, Park Phaeton (with hood), three Dogcarts, second-hand single seat Buggy, second-hand Spring-cart, one Safety.
R. M'CARTY, Coachbuilder, Liverpool-street, west of George-street.

FOR SALE, a new DRAY, carries two tons; a bargain. 97, Abercrombie-street, Chippendale.

HEAVY Draught HORSE for SALE. John Garey, opposite Railway Station.

HORSES, BUGGIES, DOGCARTS, SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second-hand, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts.

FOR SALE, a strong American covered WAGGON, carries a ton; also pair quiet staunch HORSES; price £30 the lot. Just the thing for the diggings. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

GREY HORSE, new light brace Waggon, and Harness; £55 the lot. GIBSON'S.

COW and CALF for SALE, from Blacktown, £6. LAVERACK and GIBSON, Auctioneers, 282, Pitt-st.

ELEGANT PONY PHAETON for SALE, suitable for a lady to drive. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-st.

STEAM-ENGINE, &c., complete, for SALE on easy terms. Apply, E. HOLLOWAY, 28, Bridge-street.

HOUSE PROPERTIES, public and private, for SALE. Apply E. HOLLOWAY, 28, Bridge-st.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Furniture, Plate, and Effects of a full furnished house, very recherche, the property of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping. For particulars apply to JOHN G. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.

2000 VERY Superior Store BULLOCKS, Clarence
1000 highly-bred Cows, Richmond
1000 good store Bullocks, New England
2000 Mixed Cattle, ditto
Various lots on the M'Intyre, Balonne, and Darling Downs.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

MILCH COW.—For SALE, a quiet Domestic COW, giving regularly six quarts a-day; price, £5. Apply to Mr. Mailer, Bible Hall, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from George Oakes, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers, wool on.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mrs. Blackman to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd December, at his New Smithfield Yard, Annandale, at 2 o'clock,
110 head of prime fat cattle in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Town, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 3rd December, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
65 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from J. S. Rodd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY at 2 o'clock,
30 head of useful broken and unbroken colts and fillies, in good condition.

Horses
Vehicles and Harness
Fat Sheep
Fat Cattle.

BURT and CO.'S Sales by Auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
2 pairs horses
Handsome roadster
Powerful bay phaeton horse
Various other horses
Express waggon and harness
Outrig cart, and harness.
At 12 o'clock,
567 fat sheep.
At Annandale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
200 fat cattle.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, MONDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Walford and Sparkes, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY,
200 head very prime cattle.

Two Pair of Horses
Waggon and Harness
Cart and ditto.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of stout serviceable chesnut horses, will ride and drive singly, and are accustomed to run together
An American express waggon, with tilt, break, double harness, &c.
A pair of horses (black mare and bay gelding), accustomed to run together
A spring-cart, with outrigger, double harness, &c.
☞ Both pairs of horses can be recommended for journey work, and the lots would be invaluable to persons travelling.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Monday), at 12 o'clock,
267 prime wedders, wool on.

Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by A. A. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
300 very prime fat sheep, shorn.

Superior Hack.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Monday), at 11 o'clock,
A well-bred chesnut gelding, 15½ hands high, a superior hack, and good harness horse.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 first-class gig and saddle horses; trial given
A lot of horses of various descriptions
Spring-carts, buggies, waggons, dogcarts, drays, &c.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Shell Cottage, Shoobert's Wharf, Balmain.
Loo tables, easy chairs, iron bedsteads, chest drawers, oil cloth, brussels carpet, hip and foot bath, stove, kitchen utensils, poultry, and sundries.

At the Mart, Pitt and Park Streets.

MONDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at the Mart, Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Chiffoniers, side boards, iron and wood bedsteads, chests drawers, loo, dining, dressing, and kitchen tables, wash stands, pier and toilet glasses, pictures, oil cloth, carpets, horsehair couches, horsehair chairs, American chairs, sofas, mattresses, bedding, palliasses, china, glass, crockery, kitchen requisites, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of R. C. Fortescue.

On TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock.

Lease of Premises, Glebe Road, Glebe.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, the Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the lease of the above premises.
On the premises, Glebe Road, Glebe, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of F. W. COOK.

At Barnett's, Windmill-street Ferry.

One Ship's Longboat, nearly new, built of best Kauri pine, honeysuckle timber, carries about 18 tons, intended for lightering, &c.

To Captains of Vessels and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at 2 o'clock, on the premises,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Drapery, Slops, Hats, &c.

WEDNESDAY, December 5th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Invoices of drapery, calicoes, dress stuffs, prints, muslins, slops, hats, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Attractive Sale.

THIS DAY.
At the Labour Bazaar.

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Organ, Carpets, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The largest and most varied assortment of good and useful household furniture and effects offered for some time, comprising
Hair-seated couches, sofas, and chairs
Loo and dining and other tables
Bookcases and chiffonieres
Chest drawers, wardrobes
Washstands, chamber services
Kitchen dressers and safes
Chimney and toilet glasses
Glassware, chimney ornaments
1 pianoforte, 1 organ
2 large carpets and matting
Iron and wooden bedsteads, and bedding
Cooking stoves, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Government Sale of Haslem's Creek Firewood.
To Coal Merchants, Bakers, and others.

S. GRAHAM is favoured with instructions from the Traffic Manager of the Government Railways to sell by auction, at the Sydney Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
Ten trucks firewood, from Haslem's Creek Cemetery.

For Positive Sale.

Stock of a Retail Draper, removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale.

TUESDAY, December 4th.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell, at their Rooms, 319, George-street, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The stock of a retail draper, consisting of
Dress materials
Mosquito nets
Longcloths
Prints
French merinos
Coburgs and alpacas
Printed muslins
Women's and children's hose
Josephine kid gloves
Parachutes
Ladies' belts, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

To Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

TUESDAY, December 4th.

Greys
Prints
Longcloths
Clothing, &c.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 319, George-street, on the above date, at 11 o'clock,
57 packages, consisting of
8-4 greys
Prints
Longcloths
Sheetings
Damasks
Diapers
4-4 Irish
Unions
Hollands
Stays
Umbrellas
Dress materials
Flannels
White cotton hose
Alpaca sacs
White and brown drill trousers
Light tweed and doe ditto
Blue and black cloth sacs
Summer tweed suits
White and regatta shirts
Crimean and twill ditto
Boys' and youths' byzantine ditto
Straw yachting hats
Felt hats, straw under ditto.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 4th December, 1866.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

Extensive, Highly Attractive, and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale of
FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, &c.

. Manufactured specially to order, and to stand the climate of this colony.

Comprising
Elegant Drawing and Dining-room Suites Furniture, in white
Marble Washstands, Chiffonieres, Toilets, &c.
Walnut Whatnots, Canterburies
Card, Loo, Occasional, Coffee, &c., Tables
Mahogany, Walnut, and Birch Half-round Toilets, Marble Tops
Couches, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Hall Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

To Furniture Buyers
To Upholsterers
To Parties Furnishing
To Buyers for the Country,
And others.

. Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect this very superior shipment of English manufactured Furniture, &c., which is now on view.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of English manufactured furniture, &c., comprising an extensive and well-selected assortment, well worthy the attention of buyers, and just landed in excellent condition per Empress, viz.:—

FURNITURE.
Walnut and high low suite, consisting of settee, ladies' and gents' chairs, 6 small chairs, covered in magenta silk, buttoned and gimped
Superior double-headed walnut suite, viz., settee, ladies' and gents' chairs, 6 small chairs, covered in green and gold, silk buttoned and gimped
Walnut suite, in magenta silk, viz., couch, ladies' and gents' chairs, 6 small chairs
Ditto ditto, green damask, ditto ditto
Mahogany couches and sofas
Lath folding chairs, with arms
Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating
Mahogany serpentine bedsteps
Walnut davenports, walnut card tables
Inlaid occasional and sofa coffee tables
Walnut loo tables, shaped
3 and 5 tier walnut whatnots
Oak, mahogany, hatstands, with plate-glass backs
Mahogany and walnut berger chairs, with and without playboards
Mahogany and bell-work tables
Mahogany, walnut, and birch toilets, marble top, and dressing table, with swing glass
Mahogany, walnut, and birch half-round toilets, marble tops
Mahogany toilets, marble tops, and dressing-tables, with swing glass
Mahogany round washstands, fitted, &c.

FURNITURE IN WHITE.
Walnut German couch frames
High and low walnut suites ditto
Mahogany and walnut chair frames
Carved Rutland chair ditto
Walnut bannister back ditto
Suites of furniture
Ladies' and gents' chair frames, walnut
Mahogany sofa ditto, &c.
Also,
Best feather pillows, wadding, flock, empty cases, &c.
Terms at sale.

HAIR MATTRESSES.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11,
An invoice of superior double and single hair mattresses.
Terms at sale.

FANCY GOODS
ASSORTMENT of SUPERIOR PIPES
EAU DE COLOGNE.

To Fancy Toy Dealers, Tobacconists, Perfumers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, December 5th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, viz.—
Fancy goods, in papier maché ware, pocket-books, portemonnaie bags, meerschaum bowls, pipes, carved meerschaum, brier pipes, cherry tree pipe tubes, antichequer desideratum telemaque pipes, tobacco pouches, &c.
2 cases genuine eau de Cologne.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, December 5th.

Peremptory Sale of Furniture and Effects, removed to Rooms for convenience of sale, the property of a gentleman leaving Sydney.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, December 5th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects, comprising—
Telescope dining table, sideboard, leather-seated chairs, couch, easy chairs, tubular iron bedsteads, horsehair mattresses, palliasses, blankets, child's crib, and sundry useful furniture, all of superior quality. Also, walnut wood cottage pianoforte.
Mem.—The auctioneers beg to remind purchasers that they now receive no goods in their rooms with a reserve, therefore they can depend on every lot offered being sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, cash before delivery.

WEDNESDAY, December 5th.

GLASSWARE
CHINA, CROCKERYWARE, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 229, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 5th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of glassware, pearl stone china dinner services, toiletware, &c., of which further particulars will be published.
Terms, cash.

FINEST CHILIAN WHEAT
Ditto ditto FLOUR.

The cargo of the Atrevida, from Chili,
For Absolute Sale by Auction,
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets,
On MONDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Samples now on view.

Most Important
To Millers, Bakers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Speculators, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Atrevida,
5269 bags finest Chilian wheat
667 ditto flour.
The Auctioneers invite the particular attention of all classes of buyers to the above superior cargo of wheat and flour. Samples are now on view at the Sale Rooms, and the whole will positively be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

At the residence of Mr. William Love, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on MONDAY, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale of
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, &c., &c.
Consisting of
SUBSTANTIAL DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE
GLASS, CHINA
ELECTROPLATE
Open Barouche, for one or two horses, with pole and splinter bar, built to order, and in good condition
Superior Dogcart, in good condition
And Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. William Love, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, THIS DAY, December 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 239, George-street.
The above will be on view on SATURDAY.

On account of whom it may concern.

Manila C. C. Sugar.
Ex Catherine.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Catherine, from Manila,
10 tons C. C. sugar, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
By Order of the Assignees in an Assigned Estate.

Extensive Stock of General Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Wines, Spirits, &c., &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 4th December,
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
Without reserve.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
An extensive stock of oilmen's stores, groceries, provisions, wines, spirits, &c., &c.
Mostly first-class goods.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED TEAS.
The Damaged Portions of the Cargoes
Ex Florence Braginton, from Foochow
And ex Dodo, from Foochow.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 4th December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock,
The damaged portions of the cargoes of fine congou teas ex Florence Braginton and Dodo, as follows:—
Ex Florence Braginton,
B & CO. in diamond,

No. 3—1 chest, 84 lbs.	No. 25—3 half-chests, 51 lbs.
7—2 ditto, 85 lbs.	12—19 boxes, 12 lbs.
8—3 ditto, 86 lbs.	17—2 ditto, 12 lbs.
13—1 ditto, 87 lbs.	30—19 ditto, 12 lbs.
23—1 ditto, 86 lbs. 105 lbs.	32—29 ditto, 12 lbs.
4—9 half-chests, 45 lbs.	19—11 chests, 86 lbs.
	33—6 ditto, 84 lbs.
5—5 ditto, 43 lbs.	15—11 half-chests, 43 lbs.
6—8 ditto, 43 lbs.	
11—6 ditto, 43 lbs.	16—8 ditto, 41 lbs.
14—3 ditto, 42 lbs.	31—1 ditto, 42 lbs.
24—3 ditto, 50 lbs.	35—6 ditto, 42 lbs.

Ex Dodo,
P.

No. 54—1 chest, 85 lbs.	No. 55—1 ditto, 42 lbs.
51—3 half-chests, 41 lbs.	38—23 chests, 83 lbs.

CN in diamond,
No. 8—4 boxes, 12 lbs.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock.
At Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

Great Clearance Sale of
Carriages
Buggies
Dogcarts
Waggonettes
Sociables
Barouches
Hooded Phaetons
Spring-carts
American Waggons, &c.
In consequence of great alterations in the premises.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Robertson to sell by auction, at the Manufactory, Pitt-street South, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, 4th December.

Most Important and Attractive Auction Sale.

The Entire Cargo of SUGAR, just arrived
Ex Ludovic et Charles.
14,830 Small Bags and 392 Large Bags,
embracing
Every quality suitable for this market,
from GOOD RATION to FINEST COUNTER and CRYSTALS.

To Merchants, Speculators, Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of sugar, ex Ludovic et Charles, embracing a most excellent and complete assortment of superior ration sugars, good to fine counters and crystals, nearly the whole of which are in small bags.
Samples may be seen prior to day of sale.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock.

Important Unreserved Sale of
26 Cases Fancy Goods, Meerschaum Pipes, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.
Viz.:—
2 Cases best Meerschaum Pipes, silk velvet lined cases
1 Ditto Patent ditto, Bent
1 Ditto Cream Clay and Patent Pipes
1 Ditto Billiard Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Dressing Combs, &c., &c.
10 Ditto Hair Oil
1 Ditto Dressed, Speaking, and other Fancy Dolls
1 Ditto Bead Baskets and Knife Baskets
1 Ditto Clothes Brushes, &c.
1 Ditto Pocket Knives—viz., Sportsmen's, Stereoscope Knives, Castrating ditto, and Penknives
1 Ditto Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Plated Table, Dessert, and Teaspoons
1 Ditto Pearl and Agate Buttons
1 Ditto Plated Butter and Breakfast Pans
1 Ditto Gilt Watch Keys
1 Ditto Clocks and Albums
1 Ditto best Steel Pens
1 Ditto Magic Photography, being a new and interesting Photographic Amusement, to make a photographic picture with a few drops of water.
—
26 Ditto.
To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Cutlers, Stationers, Perfumers, Hair Dressers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
26 cases fancy goods, pipes, cutlery, &c., &c.
As above, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing ex Colonial Empire.

Manufactured by
Jackson and Sons
Homan and Co.
Clarke and Co.

TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 4th,
100 trunks seasonable boots and shoes, now landing from several favourite manufacturers.
Terms at sale.

Summer Dress Goods, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c., &c., now landing ex Colonial Empire and Nourmahal.

THURSDAY, 6th,
FRIDAY, 7th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of fresh summer goods, now landing.
Particulars on Wednesday.

To Dealers and Parties Furnishing, &c.

On TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock sharp.

Substantial, Miscellaneous, and excellent Household Furniture and Effects, &c.,
At Nelson-place, near the Anglican Church, Upper Paddington, the property of a gentleman who is relinquishing housekeeping,
Consisting of
A Fine-toned (Cottage) Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons
A Drawing-room Suite, nearly new, very handsome
Chiffonieres
Wardrobes
Crockery, Glassware
Tables
Plate
Pictures
Bedsteads and Bedding, &c., &c., &c.
And every description of Furniture usually found in the residence of a gentleman.

E. HOLLOWAY has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve,
The above substantial, miscellaneous, and excellent furniture and effects, particulars of which will be duly announced.
Terms, cash.

The First-class Fast-sailing Clipper-built Ship
SYLPHIDE,
of 400 tons burthen,
built expressly to order for the Marquis of Downshire, without regard to any expense.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) has received instructions from Captain Burns to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, December 3rd, at 12 o'clock,
The fine ship
SYLPHIDE,
unsurpassed by any vessel which has ever entered the port.
SHE IS BUILT OF OAK AND COPPER-FASTENED, WELL FOUND IN GROUND TACKLE, STORES, &c., WAS DOCKED AND SURVEYED IN MAY LAST.
This fine vessel, the BUILDER'S CERTIFICATE of which accompanies her, was constructed to combine the strength of a SLOOP OF WAR with all the comfort and speed of the FINEST YACHT IN ENGLAND, and the mariner's eye will at once confirm the object.
Her last cargo discharged at Melbourne from Chili, and that preceding from Mauritius to New Zealand, was discharged without a spot of damage, and the vessel is at the present moment ready for sea.
Terms and full particulars at sale.
Printed inventory in course of preparation.

On account of whom it may concern.

Prime New Chili Wheat and Flour.
Just Landed
Ex Brewster, Carleton, from Chili.
Also,
Extra superfine French Flour.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, December 3rd, at 3 o'clock sharp,
310 half-sacks flour, each 100 lbs.
337 ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto
29 ditto ditto
3 ditto ditto (patched)
139 sacks wheat
14 ditto ditto (re-bagged).
Also,
Ex Coq du Village, from Bordeaux,
99 barrels prime confectioners' French flour, more or less damaged.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Red and White Wine.
Ex Lochiel.

Transhipped at London, from Bordeaux.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,
1—2 quarter-casks white wine, Peres
2—2 ditto red Oporto
3—2 ditto ditto
4—1 ditto ditto
5—1 ditto ditto.
Now bonded.
No reserve.

Key Geneva and Hennessy's Brandy.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,
4 hogsheads Hennessy's dark brandy
4 quarter casks ditto ditto
300 cases Key Geneva (cases slightly stained).
In Bond.
No reserve.

Manila Cheroots in bond.
For Positive Sale.

Without reserve.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,
11 cases Manila cheroots,
In boxes of 500 each, 10 mille, 87 to 103 lbs.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.
No reserve.

Ports, Sherries, and Clarets.

Ex Harlaw and Strathdon.
For Unreserved Sale.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock,
4 grape,
8 quarter-casks port
OH with 4 diamonds,
12 ditto ditto
2 diamonds and 2 grapes,
3 hogsheads ditto
30 quarter-casks ditto
AM
8 ditto Amontillado
PJ in diamond,
44 cases, each 1 dozen Amontillado, white seal, harp brand
JF over EDD and Co., 1-75,
75 ditto, each 1 dozen, St. Julian
M
50 ditto, ditto, St. Estephe.
Samples will be had from Bond, on morning of sale.

Martell's Dark Brandy.
Ex Mary, from Charente.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 4, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads dark brandy
15 quarter-casks ditto
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Superior Mauritius and other Sugars.

In Small and Large Mats.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, December 5th, at 11 o'clock,
2180 mats sugar (large and small), of various qualities from finest white crystals to good browns.
Full particulars in morning's issue.

To the Clubs and Connoisseurs of the Colony.

Important and Positive
Unreserved Sale
Of the finest qualities of
SPARKLING AND STILL WINES,
In Pints and Quarts.
Just landed and Bonded.
Unexcelled by any other costly importation.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, December 4, at 11 o'clock,
The following shipment of delicate wines, direct from a distinguished London house, and another from Mainz on Rhine:—
M&B in diamond over Sydney,
1-10—10 cases, each 1 dozen, sparkling hock
11-20—10 ditto, ditto ditto, sparkling moselle
21-30—10 ditto, ditto ditto, premiere champagne
31-40—10 ditto, ditto ditto, Krug's 1858 champagne
41-50—10 ditto, ditto ditto, Eugene Cliquot's carte blanche champagne
51-60—10 ditto, ditto ditto, sparkling white Nuits.
GMP.s,
5765-89—25 cases, each 1 dozen, Laubenheimer
5790-5814—25 ditto, ditto ditto, Niersteiner
5815-39—25 ditto, ditto ditto, Geisenheimer
5840-64—25 ditto, ditto ditto, Steinwein (Squat)
5865-89—25 ditto, ditto ditto, Liebfraumilch
5890-5904—15 ditto, ditto ditto, Königen Victoria Berg (brown label)
5905-14—10 ditto, ditto ditto, Steinberger Cabinet
5915-24—10 ditto, ditto ditto, Königen Victoria Berg (blue and silver label).
M&B in diamond over S,
1-80—80 cases, each 1 dozen, sparkling moselle (gold label SM)
81-100—20 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto, pints
100-180—80 ditto, ditto 1 ditto (green and gold label, SSM)
181-200—20 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto, pints
201-220—20 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, ditto (blue and silver, NPM)
221-225— 5 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto, pints
226-245—20 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, die Blume der Mosel B
246-250— 5 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto, pints
251-265—15 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, sparkling hock (green and gold label SSH)
266-270— 5 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto, pints
271-274— 4 ditto, ditto 1 ditto, die Perle des Reims P
375— 1 ditto, ditto 2 ditto, ditto, pints.
☞ These wines, as will be seen by those gentlemen of continental tastes, are of no ordinary character.
Samples will be taken out of bond early.
Terms and full particulars at sale.

Fine-toned Cottage Pianoforte,
in walnut.
Just Landed.

For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, December 5th, at 11 o'clock,
1 walnut wood cottage pianoforte, 6¾ octave, full compass, by Middleton, Copley, and Co., London.
Terms, cash.

Finest Kyshow Congous, and
Fine Hysonskins.

Balance of Shipments.

To close Accounts.

Under Instructions from Henry Moore, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS (Agent for the Trustees of L. E. Threlkeld and Co.) will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, December 5th, at 11 o'clock,
HM in diamond,
No. 1— 99 chests congous, 83 lbs.
6—114 ditto ditto, 88 lbs.
5—124 half-chests congou, 43 lbs.
7—182 chests ditto, 85 lbs.
8—179 ditto ditto, 85 lbs.
12— 91 ditto ditto, 85 and 87 lbs.
13—173 ditto ditto, 85 lbs.
14— 41 ditto ditto, 83 lbs.
15— 57 ditto ditto, 85 lbs.
M in diamond,
1— 78 ditto ditto, 86 lbs.
3—165 ditto ditto, 87 lbs.
HM in diamond.
1— 26 half-chests hysonskin, 44 lbs.
2— 28 ditto ditto, 45 lbs.
3— 33 ditto ditto, 52 lbs.
4— 20 ditto ditto, 47 lbs.
5— 55 ditto ditto, 53 lbs.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

CHOICE FAMILY RESIDENCE,
with 4 ACRES OF LAND, known as
WESTGATE COTTAGE, UPPER PADDINGTON.
held under a 99 years' lease, at a ground rent of £44 per annum.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th December,
The residue of 99 years' lease (98 years unexpired) of all that block of land, situate on SOUTH HEAD ROAD, at UPPER PADDINGTON, at its junction to a reserved road, containing 4 ACRES, more or less, all securely enclosed with a close paling fence, and subdivided into paddocks, upon which is erected that
CHOICE FAMILY RESIDENCE,
known as
WESTGATE COTTAGE,
presently occupied by FRANCIS COOPER, Esq.
Westgate Cottage is a substantial building, with stone basement and brick superstructure, slated roof, and verandah 7 feet 6 inches wide on two sides, and contains, on the basement floor, well lighted and comfortable rooms, and above a spacious hall 10 feet wide, dining and drawing rooms connected by folding doors, 7 bedrooms, and flagged yard, with very convenient out-offices.
The joiners' work is of the best quality, 2-inch cedar, and the windows are of plate glass throughout the building; the rooms are 12 feet high, with handsome cornices and centrepieces, and mostly fitted with grates and enamelled slate mantelpieces.
WATER LAID ON
to the house from capital supplies, through force-pump.
At the rear is a large well formed yard, with extensive range of stabling, coach-house, &c.
The grounds around the house have had a large sum of money expended on them, and with a little care might be made to resume their pristine beauty, so well known to the passengers on the road.

☞ Particular attention is directed to the sale of this very choice property, which is admirably adapted either for a private residence or first-class school, and intending purchasers are invited to view the property prior to the day of sale.
Cards to be obtained at the Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTIES
Situate at Balmain, and in the Districts of
THE CLARENCE, RICHMOND, and MANNING RIVERS.
Terms:—Half purchase money in each case may remain secured upon the property.

LOT 1. SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN.—All those Five valuable Allotments of Land, being Nos. 20, 22, 24, 25, and 26 of the subdivision of Section No. 31, of the Balmain Estate, each having frontage to the BALLAST POINT and WHARF ROAD, of 66 feet more or less, by a depth of from 120 to 130 feet.

LOT 2. TOWN OF GRAFTON.—Those first-class Premises, TATTERSALL'S HOTEL, with the extensive out-offices, Livery and Training Stables, &c., attached thereto, situate in the very heart of the town, formerly the property of Mr. J. Gregory, now licensed and in full trade in the occupation of Mr. F. Grey.

LOT 3. TOWN OF GRAFTON.—8 Acres adjoining the Royal Hotel, formerly used as a slaughtering and boiling establishment by the late Mr. J. Gregory.

LOT 4. TOWN OF BALLINA.—The Premises lately licensed as the PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, together with the land belonging thereto, containing about 7¾ acres.
. Part of these premises have been used as the National School.

LOT 5. CUNDLETOWN, MANNING RIVER.—The MANNING RIVER HOTEL, as now licensed and in full trade, in the occupation of Mr. W. Burchell. This Property is close to the Public Wharf. The House has only recently been erected, and contains twelve apartments.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. J. C. Peters, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th December,
The whole of the above very valuable town properties.
. These are for positive sale, and are well worthy the attention of parties desirous of embarking in trade, or seeking remunerative investments.

A Four-roomed Brick-built House,
in East-street, near Hill-street, off Brisbane-street.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 6th December, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
A dwelling-house, nearly new, built of brick, containing four rooms, situated as above described, next house to Mr. O'Brien's grocery store. A balcony in front, verandah at back; side and front entrance, water laid on; tenanted by Mrs. M'Laughlin.
Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

Second Day's Sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of
Mr. WILLIAM AUDSLEY,
Boot and Shoe Dealer,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, by order of the official assignee, on the premises, on South Head Road, near Brisbane-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd December, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the varied stock of boots and shoes—comprising a good assortment of men's, women's, and children's boots, shoes, slippers, and goloshes, English, colonial, and foreign-made light and heavy goods, in lots to suit purchasers.
☞ Printed catalogues are ready.
The shop fixtures, gas fittings, and lease of premises will also be sold on the premises, at 1 o'clock p.m.
Terms, cash.

A BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, IN JUNCTION-STREET, BEING A CONTINUATION OF BRISBANE-STREET.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of December, at 11 o'clock,
A newly erected house, containing five rooms, at the corner of Junction-street and Boucher-lane; with side and back entrances. The house is built of brick, the roof slated; kitchen attached; water laid on. Premises well built and neatly finished. Occupied by the proprietor, who has been offered eighteen shillings per week as rent.
FREEHOLD TITLE.
Terms at sale.

ONE ACRE ONE ROOD AND FIFTEEN PERCHES OF LAND, CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. F. OAKES.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of December, at 11 o'clock,
A large block of land, subdivided into three parts, situated in Phillip-street, Parramatta, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. Lee, between George and Smith streets, bounded on the south, 212 feet, by premises belonging to and occupied by Dr. Pringle and other parties; on the west by the garden attached to the Red Cow Inn, 184 feet; north by Phillip-street, 136 feet; and on the east by a line bearing north, 180 feet.
The whole is enclosed by a paling fence.
Title, freehold, and satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

FARM AND SMALL ORCHARD.

CAMPBELL-HILL, LIVERPOOL ROAD.
About 15 miles from Sydney, and 3 miles from the Fairfield Station.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1.—Farm No. 8 of block No. 3 of the Campbell-hill Estate, containing 10 acres and 32 perches, bounded on the south by the main road to Liverpool.
Lot 2.—Farm No. 6 of block 4, containing 13 acres and 2 roods, adjoining the lot above mentioned, having also a frontage to the main road from Sydney to Liverpool.
Both of these farms have some improvements upon them, the half of each being enclosed with a three-rail fence, but the frontage to the road is a paling fence.
On Lot 1 is a slab house, with outbuildings or sheds; about one-third of it has been cleared, and planted as an orchard, with orange, apple, pear, and other trees.
Lot 2 has also been improved in the same way.
Mr. J. W. Smith, the present tenant, will show the property to all inquirers.

TEN ALLOTMENTS, PARRAMATTA SOUTH, PARTS OF THE OLD RACECOURSE.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Francis Oakes to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The following freehold allotments, Parramatta South, being portions of Mr. Kerr's subdivision of the old Racecourse, near to the junction of the Western and Southern Railway lines.
Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in block 5, having a frontage of 279 feet 6 inches to Railway-street.
Lots 22, 23, and 24 of block 5, each having a frontage of 50 feet to Railway-street.
Lots 54 and 55 of block 5, each having a frontage of 50 feet to Railway-street.
☞ Plans of the above may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, and at the offices of Mr. J. E. BOWDEN, Solicitor, Church-street, Parramatta.
Titles satisfactory.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. HERBERT CROFT.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A farm containing 52 acres, granted to one George Onslow, on Williams Creek, parish of Holdsworthy, beyond Liverpool, bounded on the north by a line 10 chains south of the southern boundary of John Lucas's 150 acres, and bearing east 28 chains; commencing on Williams Creek, and bounded on the west by that creek.
A small stone cottage has been built on the farm and other improvements made.

In the Estate the Rev. J. Aitken.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee, R. H. Sempill, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two choice building sites, on the South Head Road, at the corner of Wallis and Wallis streets, Upper Paddington, being lots 2 and 3 in block F, of Scott and Wallis's subdivision of their freehold property. The frontage to the Upper South Head Road is 50 feet; the same to Wallis-street, and 68 feet to Moncur-street. They are bounded on the west by land belonging to J. Trickett, Esq.
Also 2 allotments, being 5 and 6 of block C of the same estate, situated a little to the eastward of the lots above mentioned, each having 33 feet to Wallis-street and the South Head Road, by a depth of 66 feet. These are enclosed with a two-rail fence.
Twenty acres of land at Cook's River, beyond the dam.
Half an acre at St. Leonards.
Two and a half acres at Bulgowlah Village, near Manly Beach.
10 acres of land at Lane Cove, planted as an orchard.
☞ Some additional particulars will be given in another advertisement

Commissariat Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 7th December, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of her Majesty's Navy,
Biscuit dust, casks, rags, hoops, beds, blankets, black silk handkerchiefs, sails, rope, hammocks, chain cable, &c., &c.
Afterwards, at the Military Stores adjoining,
Barrels, staves, boxes, cases clothing, &c., &c.
At the Colonial Stores (same yard),
Unserviceable clothing, white cloth, old iron, drays, and sundries.
Immediately after the sale of the above,
A number of condemned boats will be sold, at the Government boats' shed, north-east end of the Circular Wharf.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Sale of
THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF IRONMONGERY, IN THE ESTATE OF Mr. ROBERT IREDALE.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

On MONDAY, the 10th, and TUESDAY, the 11th December,
Commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by auction, on the premises known as R. Iredale and Company's, in George-street, nearly opposite the Cathedral,
A portion of the extensive stock of ironmongery, to include all the articles in the shop as assorted for the retail trade, with so much of the stock known as furnishing ironmongery as can be sold in the time fixed, deliveries of which will commence on Wednesday, so that preparations may be at once made for a second sale to occupy the other days, and so on until all is disposed of.
☞ Catalogues will be prepared for each sale. The first will be ready on Thursday.
Terms at sale.

CURRAWANG COPPER MINING COMPANY.

THIRTY TONS PURE COPPER, IN INGOTS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Directors of the Currawang Copper Mining Company to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
TUESDAY next, the 4th December,
At 12 o'clock, noon.
Thirty tons pure copper, the produce of ores raised by the CURRAWANG COPPER MINING COMPANY, and prepared for market at the BURWOOD NEWCASTLE SMELTING WORKS.
The copper is on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where assays of its quality and fineness may be inspected.
Terms, cash.

WELLINGTON AND WARREGO DISTRICTS.

FOUR UNSTOCKED RUNS.
For Sale Without Reserve.

Glenariff, Block A, Wellington District
Glenariff, Block B, ditto
Glenariff, Block C, ditto
Glenariff, Block D, Warrego District.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street. THIS DAY the 3rd December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The above four large unstocked runs, adjoining each other, and which embrace an area of 400 square miles of rich open undulating country.
Terms, cash.

UNRESERVED SALE.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

Large Block of Land, 41 feet frontage to Castlereagh-street, adjoining Captain Cook's Lodge, the residence and property of Captain Watson, opposite the Prince of Wales Theatre, together with the Cottage thereon, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, No. 168, Castlereagh-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 41 feet to Castlereagh-street, with a depth of 79 feet, on which is a weatherboard cottage, No. 168, Castlereagh-street, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, and let for £52 per annum.
☞ This property, occupies a splendid situation in this main thoroughfare opposite the Theatre, and adjoining Captain Watson's residence; it is also immediately at the rear of the recently erected premises of Mr. Benson, fronting Elizabeth-street.
The sale is peremptory and without reserve, and buyers should not neglect the opportunity for securing a choice city site or small investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

Corner Allotment of Land, No. 1 of section 3 of the Burwood Estate, having 190 feet frontage to RIVER VIEW TERRACE, and 35 feet to RAILWAY-CRESCENT, at the level crossing adjoining the RAILWAY STATION.

GLADSTONE, PORT CURTIS.
Allotment of Land, containing by admeasurement quarter of an acre being lot 8 of section 9 of the township of GLADSTONE, PORT CURTIS, having 33 feet frontage to GONDOON-STREET, with a depth of 330 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.
This site is in the business part of the improving TOWNSHIP OF GLADSTONE, near the Wharf.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, on MONDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above described allotments of land at Burwood and Township of Gladstone, Port Curtis.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, 18th DECEMBER.

QUEENSLAND.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

For peremptory sale.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

That extensive well-grassed Sheep Station, known as BAROONDAH.
Situated on the DAWSON waters, a few miles from TAROOM, and comprising eleven large blocks of capital grazing country abundantly watered, viz.:—
Baroondah, No. 1
Ditto, No. 2
Ditto, No. 1 a
Ditto, No. 2 a
Bundilla
Robinson's Creek
Ditto, No. 2
Toolah
Beilbah
Albert
Ditto, No. 1.

The Improvements are substantial, and in good working order. They comprise a Verandah Cottage, containing three rooms, with Store and Office attached; a Cottage of two rooms; Meat and Flour Store, and Kitchen of two rooms; two Men's Huts; Stable; Woolshed and Press; Horse and Stock Yard, and two Paddocks. There are also fifteen permanent Out Stations, and six temporary ones with yards.

The following Stock will be sold with Baroondah, viz.—
SHEEP.
EWES—1600 1 and 2 years old
1580 3 to 5 ditto
1940 5 to aged

Total Ewes, more or less...... 5120
WETHERS—1509 1 and 2 years old
2190 3 to 5 ditto

Total Wethers, more or less .. 3699
RAMS—2 years to aged, more or less.. 298
LAMBS—More or less 2650

Total Sheep, more or less 11,766

100 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
To be mustered and delivered.

Stores (including some now en route to the Station)—Drays, Teams, Working Horses, and other belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, SYDNEY, on
TUESDAY, 18th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral property, further particulars of which may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

☞ RICHARDSON and WRENCH beg the particular attention of stockholders on the MOONIE and other parts of the MARANOA and LEICHHARDT DISTRICTS, from which sheep are now being travelled, to the above extensive property, as notwithstanding the lengthened drought, from which the Dawson and surrounding country has suffered, this run is now abundantly grassed and watered, and is fully equal to depasture about 45,000 sheep.
Baroondah is now in the market for peremptory sale, and as it will be disposed of
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
on the date mentioned, intending purchasers are invited to inspect the country, as with the trifling number of sheep for sale with it, an opportunity is afforded them for securing at once good grass and water for their flocks, and a valuable run for a comparatively small amount.
The sheep included in the sale are of good quality, and will be delivered after shearing.
Terms at sale.

Sale by Auction, at Camden.

MR F. BURRETT has received instructions from A. Davye, Esq., Harrington Park, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, December 8th, at 1 o'clock,
About 8 horses, very superior breed, amongst which are the following:—
DONKEY, light grey, a quiet spirited lady's pony. Dam, a small blood mare of Ryan's, Liverpool Road. Sire, Mr. David Johnston's imported cream-coloured Arabian
FIRE FLY, black filly, broken to side saddle. Dam, a favourite mare of Mr. Thomas Barker's, which he got from Mr. Busby, Cassilis, celebrated BY brand. Sire, Mr. W. Roberts's imported blood horse, Egremont
ECLIPSE, bright bay horse. Dam, Mr. Buckland's imported Cleveland mare. Sire, Mr. G. M'Leay's white Arabian "Crab."
N.B.—The sale will take place at the rear of the Iron Store, Camden.

CUMKILLENBAR STATION,
Darling Downs District,
consisting of about 166,000 Acres, of which 1957 have been purchased, together with the Sheep, Horses, Stores, &c., upon the Station.

ROBERT KELLETT has received instructions from the proprietors to offer the above first-class sheep property for public competition, on the 1st March, 1867, if not previously disposed of by private contract.
For full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, George-street, Brisbane.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 27, 1866.
BAXTER v. KENNEDY.
Continuation of Sale.

THIS DAY (Monday), 3rd December, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises occupied by the defendant, George-street South, nearly opposite Christ Church, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
A quantity of ready-made clothing, consisting of coats, trousers, vests, hats, shirts, &c., being the stock-in-trade of a general outfitter; household furniture and effects; also, the defendant's interest in the lease, fixtures, and goodwill of the said premises.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1469554

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE C. TURNER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late Son LOUIS WILLIAM, to move from his residence, Cypress Cottage, Botany Road, Waterloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South, opp. Christ Church.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur; George Wigram Allen, Esq.; George Alfred Lloyd, Esq.; John Fraser, Esq.; A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. F. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions. Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000. LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London. Subscribed capital, £1,000,000. Paid up ditto...... £250,000. The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent. No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855. A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders). Insurances against FIRE and MARINE risks effected at current rates. Marine Policies made payable in London (if required). ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested Funds, £3,177,000
Life Reserve .. 1,175,000
Having a colonial Proprietary and Board of Directors in Sydney.
Holders of Life Policies in this Company, though entitled to bonuses, are not involved in any liability of partnership, the proprietors being alone responsible for its engagements.
The peculiar bonus system of the company appropriates to the policy-holders the first claims upon profits, their share being uncontingent and guaranteed, whilst its enormous resources offer a degree of security which few (if any) offices can give.
£350,000 of the company's funds are invested in the Australian colonies.
Life Policies protected against insolvency under special Act of Parliament.
Fire Insurances granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, No. 52, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £250,000, With unlimited liability of shareholders. Risks taken to all parts of the world. Risks on wool at lowest current rates. ROBERT GILFILLAN, Agent. Macquarie-place.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY. Capital .... £500,000. Unlimited Liability. Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney. AGENTS IN LONDON: Messrs. MOSES LEVY and CO., 2 and 3, Aldgate.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE. FAREWELL SEASON.
VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 5th December.
Verdi's Grand Opera, IL TROVATORE, on which occasion his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG, will honour the Opera House with their presence.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL SEASON OF LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady Young.
Mr. LYSTER has the honour to announce that, previous to the departure of his Company from Australia, he has made arrangements to give a FAREWELL SEASON in Sydney, which will, in point of excellence, far exceed all his previous efforts for the production of Grand Opera.
In addition to the Artistes who have already had the honour of appearing, Mr. Lyster has great pleasure in announcing the First Appearance of Madame Fanny Simonsen, who achieved a most undoubted success in Melbourne.
Notwithstanding the great expense of this season, Mr. Lyster has determined NOT TO RAISE THE PRICES! feeling certain that during the short time he will remain in Sydney the Opera House will be crowded every night.

ARTISTES.
Madame Lucy Escott
Mlle. Rosalie Durand
Mrs. Ada King
Mrs. Andrews, and
Miss Georgia Hodson.
Mr. Henry Squires
Mr. Armes Beaumont
Mr. W. Baker
Mr. J. E. Kitts, and
Mr. Fred. Lyster.

NEW ENGAGEMENTS.
Madame Fanny Simonsen
Miss Rebecca Jones
Mr. John De Haga
Mr. Sutcliffe.
Scenic Artist—Herr Habbe.

Conductor .... Mr. Martin Simonsen
Stage Manager .... Mr. W. Lloyd
Leader .... Mr. J. Hall
Chorus Master .... Mr. Ford
Suggeritore .... Signor Monterasel
Librarian .... Mr. H. J. Beaumont
Mechanist .... Mr. John Renno.

GRAND ORCHESTRA.
First Violins: Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Chignam, Mr. Hartman.
Flute: Mr. Alfred Royal.
Clarionets: Herr Lundborg, Mr. Hodge.
Second Violins: Mr. Devereaux, Mr. Jones.
Horns: Mr. Verso, Mr. Riddett.
Viola: Mr. Jager.
Cornet: Mr. Thompson.
Violoncello: Mr. Hart.
Trombone: Mr. White.
Contra Basso: Mr. Brown.
Drums: Mr. Bredis.

POWERFUL CHORUS.
First Tenors: Mr. Bachrack, Mr. Sulvee, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Helmes.
Second Basses: Mr. Thompson, Mr. Levison, Mr. Benham, Mr. Moore.
Second Tenors: Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Sprinkhorn, Mr. Englehart, Mr. Williams.
First Sopranos: Miss Shirley, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Hart.
First Basses: Mr. Shokmeyer, Mr. Kaible, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Evans.
Second Sopranos: Miss Gregory, Miss Dixon, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Batson.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, will be given Verdi's grand Opera IL TROVATORE.
THURSDAY, December 6, will be given Donizetti's grand Opera LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia (her first appearance)....Madame Fanny Simonsen.
FRIDAY, December 7, will be given Donizetti's grand Opera LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Dress Circle .. 5s
Stalls .. 3s
Pit .. 2s
Upper Circle and Gallery .. 1s
Doors open at half-past 7; Overture commences at 8 o'clock precisely.
Seats secured six days in advance.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.— This present MONDAY EVENING, December 3rd, Another Magnificent Attraction. First Night of the Latest of all the Late Novelties.
The curtain will rise 8 precisely on the new Sensation Drama in 3 acts, entitled the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE, Or Six Years After.
Observe the splendid cast.
Mary Brierly (the Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife) ... Mrs. R. Heir
Sam Willoughby .... Miss Harriet Gordon
Mrs. Willoughby .... Mrs. C. Jones
Brierly .. Mr. Fitzgerald; Melter Moss .. Mr. West
Hawkshaw (the detective) .... Mr. Charles Walsh
Green Jones (an Ethiopian Serenader) .. Mr. J. P. Hydes.
New scenery and machinery by Messrs. Banbury and Renno.
Concluding with the side-splitting Farce of YOUNG AND HYDES OUT FOR A SPREE.
UPPER CIRCLE, ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS. WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
Open every Evening, 7 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS' EXHIBITION. Doors open at 2 o'clock.
FREE DISTRIBUTIONS Of Beautiful and Artistic Glass Ornaments at every Exhibition. Special arrangement for Schools.
Beautiful Chain Pipe and Glass Shade to be given away with other prizes.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR. THE POMPEII AND REINA OPERA COMPANY, comprising the Greatest Artists that have ever visited the Southern Hemisphere.
MADAME BOUCHE, Prima Donna
MADAME RANCATI, Contralto
SIGNOR PIZZICLE, Tenore
SIGNOR VERALLI, Baritone
SIGNOR COLOMBO, Basso.
The above Troupe will positively arrive by the January or February mail.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street. NEW ADDITIONS. Madame SOHIER has just returned from New Zealand, where she has secured, at considerable expense, the following casts —Horomona, Heremita, Mokomoko, Hokaria, the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner and Mr. Fulloon; Captain Jarvey, recently executed at Dunedin, for poisoning his wife; and James Stack, the murderer of the Finnigans.
Also, a life-like figure of G. V. BROOKE, in his celebrated character of Virginius, has been added.
Admission, one shilling; Children, half-price.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH.—The Annual EXCURSION of the Sabbath and Day Schools in connection with the above Church, will take place on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant.
The steamer BREADALBANE will leave the Circular Quay for Balmoral Gardens, punctually at 9 30 a.m.
Tickets, for adults, 2s 6d; and children 1s each, may be obtained from Messrs. J. Forrester, watchmaker; J. Watson, chemist, Brickfield-hill; E. Bowen, Bathurst-street; and from any member of the Church Committee.
R. ANDERSON, Jun., Secretary.
N.B.—Visitors are reminded that provision is made for the children attending the schools only.

ST. PHILIP'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—Excursion to Clontarf, Middle Harbour.—On TUESDAY next, 4th December, the CULLODEN will leave the Circular Quay with the children and teachers, at 9 a.m., and with friends and visitors at 11 precisely. Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets, 2s each, may be had from the Teachers, Messrs. Cooke and Jennings, George-street; and from Mr. Scoles, opposite the church.

WRECKS RELIEF FUND.
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THIS DATE.

Alexander M'Intosh, Bingera	£2 2 0
Miss M. L. Moore, Monaro, per Capain Hixson	2 2 0
D. C. Dalgleish	1 0 0

Collected on Patent Slip Wharf.

A Friend	£0 2 6	E. Kelly	£0 1 0	
L. Kelly	0 2 6	P. Forrington	0 2 6	
E. O'Connor	0 2 6			
D. Riging	0 2 6			£0 13 6

Collected by W. PRITCHARD (additional).

John Dawson, Esq., third subscription	1 1 0	
W. P.	2 2 0	
		£3 3 0

Collected by Mr. P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

Hon. G. Eagar,		James Garvan	£0 10 0	
Col. Treasurer	£5 5 0	John Forrest	1 0 0	
T. R.	0 5 0	A Friend	0 10 0	
Mahoney	0 10 0	T. Willis, Esq.	0 10 0	
D. Kearney	0 5 0			
R. Sheridan	0 10 0			£9 5 0

Collected by Mr. ALEXANDER CAMERON, Rockymouth, Clarence River.

A. Cameron	£1 0 0	J. M'Lachlan	£0 5 0	
Mrs. C. Bartto	0 2 6	Malcolm M'Kay	0 2 6	
A Friend	0 2 6	Angus Cameron	0 5 0	
C. Callfied	0 5 0	Pat. M'Mahon	0 5 0	
G. M'Naughtan	0 5 0	John Ryan	0 5 0	
Kenneth Munro	0 5 0	John M'Pherson	0 5 0	
Angus Buchanan	0 2 6	John M'Ray	0 5 0	
William Copp	0 2 6	W. Harris	0 2 6	
Duncan M'Donald	0 10 0	John N. M'Auley	0 5 0	
Duncan Black	0 10 0	John Shaw	0 2 6	
F. Mackenzie	0 5 0			
Donald Shaw	0 4 6			£6 2 0
Duncan Cameron	0 5 0			

Collected by Dr. FREDERICK GARE, of Laurence, forwarded by Captain Muir.

Frederick Gare	£1 1 0	M. Graham	£0 10 0	
Mrs. F. Gare	1 1 0	John De Very	0 5 0	
G. J. Kuhl	0 10 6	H. Munrow	0 5 0	
M. Nowlan	0 5 0	H. Parsons	0 5 0	
James Byee	0 10 0	H. Pringle	1 0 0	
Lewis Austin	0 10 0	Alex. Munrow	0 5 0	
A Friend	0 5 0	Thomas Kidd	0 5 0	
A Friend	0 10 0	John M'Leod	0 10 0	
C. N. Child	0 7 6	James Law	0 5 0	
A Friend	0 5 0	John Lang	0 5 0	
John Tankard	0 10 0	Thomas Pringle	1 0 0	
A Friend	0 5 0			
D. Cameron	0 10 0			£11 5 0

Collected by Captain MUIR, of the Susannah Cuthbert.

John Muir	£1 0 0	T. Barker	£1 0 0	
Matthew Jonston	0 10 0	J. Grimes	1 0 0	
William Wilson	0 5 0	D. Livingstone	0 10 0	
David Lile	0 2 6	Angus Livingstone	0 10 0	
George Davison	0 5 0	A. J. Simpson	0 10 0	
Peter Sinclair	0 5 0	A Friend	0 10 0	
James Warlon	0 5 0	Mrs. Meanley	0 10 0	
Charles Buckland	0 2 6	B. Sellers	1 0 0	
John Quinn	0 2 6	A Friend	0 5 0	
George Greig	0 5 0	T. Borton	0 5 0	
Passenger	0 5 0			
John Eaton	0 6 0			£9 12 6

Collected by Messrs. PUNCH and M'GRATH.

M'Grath & Punch	£1 1 0	J. W.		£0 10 0
J. M'Laughlin	0 10 0			
W. B.	1 1 0			£3 12 6
W. Ellis	0 10 6			

GREEN DRAGON, Erskine-street.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to state that the SALE at the Green Dragon is POSTPONED until THIS DAY, Monday, at 10 o'clock sharp.

531, BRICKFIELD-HILL, SYDNEY.—To Householders, Builders, Agents, and others.—JAMES TESTER removes Nightsoil, &c., at his usual reasonable charges, and all orders directed as above will meet with prompt attention.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL respectfully inform the public that, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership, they have resolved on offering their well-selected and VALUABLE STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY, STERLING SILVER PLATE, and other articles, at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
The superior character of their importations, and the favourable reputation enjoyed by the firm for many years, renders exaggerated statements unnecessary as to the quality of the goods, or the substantial advantages now offered to purchasers.
The stock consists of
Gold and silver watches
Gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, and chains
Diamond and gem rings, studs, and pins
Scarf rings, signet rings, albert chains
Sterling silver forks, spoons, and other articles
Ladies' dressing cases
Presentation cups and centrepieces
Electro-plate, by Elkington and others
French and English clocks
Binocular glasses, telescopes, stereoscopes
Microscopes, magnifying glasses, compasses
Spectacles, in gold, silver, or steel
Astronomical telescopes, library globes
Barometers, thermometers, rain gauges
Gauging rods, Sykes's hydrometers, &c.
Tranter's revolving carbines, for horseback
Surveying instruments
Philosophical instruments, magic lanterns, and other articles too numerous to particularise.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES, made of the best materials.
Hair
Fibre
Flax
Flock.
Mattresses cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

W. J. JOHNSON AND CO.'S Musical Repository, No. 233, Pitt-street, Sydney.
The Public are respectfully informed that the business of the late Mr. WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, carried on at No. 233, Pitt-street, Sydney, under the style of W. J. JOHNSON and CO., is continued on behalf of his Widow and Children, at the same place and under the old style as above, and that arrangements have been made for conducting it most efficiently in all its branches.
Pianofortes and other musical instruments tuned and repaired on the shortest notice and at the smallest possible charge.
A large stock of Pianofortes and Harmoniums by the best makers on hand, and consignments from England constantly received. They will be sold at the lowest prices.
Pianofortes and Harmoniums let on hire by the month, year, or other period, on the most moderate terms.
Arrangements can also be made for the hire of Pianofortes and Harmoniums for three years, after which, and without further payment, beyond the charge for hire, the instrument can become the property of the hirer. The hire being paid by quarterly payments in advance.
An extensive and varied assortment of the best as well as the most recent and popular music, both sacred and secular, always on hand, and constantly renewed by the latest arrivals from Europe, and sold AT HALF THE LONDON MARKED PRICE.
The friends of the lamented deceased and the public generally are earnestly requested to continue, for the benefit of his widow and children, that patronage and support which they for so many years bestowed upon him.
Sydney, 6th November, 1866.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES respectfully inform the ladies of Sydney that they have received Ex LA HOGUE some very choice MANTLES and JACKETS, purchased from the manufacturers for CASH, towards the close of the London season, in black gros grain, ottoman, and royal ribbed SILKS, of the purest black, and free from imperfections in the wearing.
These will be offered during the ensuing week VERY CHEAP.
BLACK GRENADINE MANTLES and JACKETS, plain and trimmed Cluny lace
SHORT PROMENADE JACKETS, in every material
Pure alpaca and lustre jackets, plain and trimmed
Shaped lace jackets, Cluny and Maltese
WHITE LUSTRE and Arabian poplin jackets and mantles
CIRCULAR LACE MANTLES and BOURNOUS, in Puchee, Chantilly, Point de Pay, Point d' Alençon, Spanish and French.
SILK GRENADINE MANTLES and SHAWLS, with coloured stripes, very novel
LACE SHAWLS in great variety
Many novelties in HOUSE JACKETS.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House, IMPORTERS and CASH BUYERS.

VIA PANAMA. — MAGPIE (Black and White) CLUNY LACE.
THOMPSON and GILES have just opened a choice ASSORTMENT of this very fashionable Trimming, in EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, both real and imitation.
DENISON HOUSE.

£12,000 WORTH OF DRAPERY, for IMMEDIATE SALE, in the ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL JAY, Wholesale Warehouseman, Bank-court. J. WETHERILL, having purchased of the trustees in the above estate the entire Stock of DRAPERY, SILKS, CLOTHING, &c., will offer to the Sydney public some of the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.
£1374 worth of damasks, sheetings, and flannels
1069 ditto silks, shawls, and mantles
975 ditto ladies' and children's underclothing
1190 ditto hosiery and gloves
2016 ditto dresses of every description
1119 ditto ladies' and children's hats
1475 ditto gentlemen's apparel
1009 ditto gentlemen's shirts and cravats
1013 ditto muslins, grenadines, and prints
1104 ditto calicoes and drapery.
WATERLOO HOUSE. 255, Pitt street.

THE SALE commences THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
THE SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
THE SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
GREAT PUBLIC SALE. By order of THE CREDITORS in the ESTATE of the late firm of BAULKE and ARDERN, for the BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY of the late Mr. BAULKE. THIS VALUABLE STOCK, amounting to upwards of £12,000, is now offered for PEREMPTORY SALE, for CASH ONLY, consisting of SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, BLANKETS, Millinery, Underclothing, Fancy Dresses, HOUSEHOLD and FANCY GOODS, of every description.
All of which will be sold regardless of cost, in order to wind up the estate as speedily as possible.
86, King-street.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The ENTIRE STOCK OF DRAPERY of JOHN SKINNER, Australia House, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office, DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE IS NOW BEING SOLD RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF THE COST OR VALUE.
The great object being to effect a speedy clearance of the WHOLE STOCK, in order to commence the NECESSARY REPAIRS.
THE SALE WILL RECOMMENCE THIS MORNING, when such BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED that must effect the object desired by THE COMPANY CONCERNED.
THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE, SMOKE, AND WATER, RECOMMENCES THIS MORNING, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.
HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTHS, LETTER A, 4½d PER YARD, at SKINNER'S GREAT CLEARING SALE.
HOYLE'S FINE PRINTED CAMBRICS TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY PER YARD, worth 10½d, at SKINNER'S GREAT CLEARING SALE.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THIS DAY AND DURING THE WEEK. ASTOUNDING BARGAINS will be offered At SKINNER'S GREAT FIRE SALE. The object being to turn the stock into CASH.
HOYLE'S GENUINE CHINTZ PRINTED CAMBRICS, WORTH 14d, WILL BE SOLD at 4½d PER YARD.
THE SAME SWEEPING REDUCTION will be MADE UPON THE WHOLE OF THE REMAINING STOCK, at SKINNER'S GREAT FIRE CLEARING SALE.
MOURNING GOODS.—LADIES requiring dresses for Mourning can purchase at SKINNER'S FINE PARRAMATTA CLOTHS, commence at 18d per yard, worth 2s 6d; also BLACK BARATHEAS, very wide; extra fine at 2s 6d per yard; usual price 6s 6d, At SKINNER'S.
THIS MORNING will be ON SALE at SKINNER'S:— EMBROIDERED MUSLIN JACKETS, richly trimmed with work and thread lace, at 6s 9d, really worth 21s.
HOUSEKEEPERS, HEADS of FAMILIES REQUIRING HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY, are requested to visit SKINNER'S GREAT FIRE SALE, 404, George-street, Opposite Telegraph Office.

LADIES and Gentlemen, Don't believe in puffing; save your 25 per cent., and take your choice at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, 472, George-street, opposite the Markets. Late Iredale and Co.

THE well-known Bazaar for cheapness and best variety is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Markets. Late Iredale and Co.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.— MUSHROOM HATS, MUSHROOM HATS.
Ladies' large size mushroom hats, 2s 11d, 3s 11d
Brown, black, and white ditto ditto, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d
Black satin straw mushroom hats, all sizes
White, brown, and black pearl straw mushroom hats
Infants' white mushroom hats, 1s 11d, 2s 11d
Thompson's covered skirts, 2¼ yards wide
New shape eylet skirts, 2¼ yards wide—12 rows, 3s 11d; 17 ditto, 5s 11d; 20 ditto, 7s 11d
Thompson's coloured skirts, 18 rows, 1s 11d
White calico, yard wide, 6½d; grey ditto, 5½d
White sheeting, 1s 11d; grey ditto, 14½d
Sun umbrellas, 6s 11d, 7s 11d; lined parachutes, 3s 11d
Josephine gloves, 2s 11d, equal to first choice
Jouvin's stitched back, 1s 11d; white ditto, 12½d
Black silk jackets, new shapes, 16s 9d, 18s 9d
Black cloth jackets, ditto ditto, 6s 11d, 8s 11d, 10s 11d
Scarlet, drab, and coloured clasp stays, 2s 11d, 3s 11d
Muslin needlework, from 6½d yard
Silk check mohairs, from 6½d
Washing grenadines, fast colours, 7½d
Washing delaines, checks, stripes, 6½d, 10½d
Cheap albums, for 50 portraits, 2s 11d, 3s 11d
Ditto, handsomely bound, 4s 11d, 5s 11d
Brooches, necklets, soaps, perfumery, fancy goods.
W. C. RENWICK, 273, Pitt-street.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.
DECEMBER NOVELTIES.
MILLINERY.
Ladies' and children's mushroom hats, 2s 11d to 7s 6d
Elegant trimmed hats, 4s 9d to 10s 6d
Trimmed straw bonnets, 7s 6d to 16s 6d
Beautiful crinoline bonnets, 6s 6d to 10s 6d
English and Parisian millinery bonnets, 12s 6d to 18s 6d.
MANTLES.
Children's summer mantles, 3s 6d to 7s 6d
Ladies' grenadine ditto, 8s 11d to 12s 6d
French llama bernouse, 14s 6d
Black glace silk mantles, 15s 6d to 35s
Glace silk yachting jackets, 14s 6d
Black lace bernouse mantle, 25s.
SHAWLS.
Black silk lace shawls, 12s 6d
Ditto fine lama ditto, 7s 6d
Superior scarf shawls, 4½ yards long, 12s 6d
Plain white llama scarf shawls, 16s 6d
Black silk grenadine ditto, 12s 9d
Coloured yak lace ditto, 12s 6d.
DRESSES.
English muslin dresses, 7s 11d
French ditto ditto (stripes), 10s 6d
Crystal silk grenadines, 10s 6d
Plain and striped washing lustres, 11s 6d
The new takoline camlet, 14s 6d
Silk striped mohair, 9s 9d
Indestructible black tamative, 1s 4½d per yard
Black glace silks, full dress, £1 12s 6d
Fancy coloured silks, full dress, £1 19s 6d.
GREAT REDUCTION in HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
Also, 1500 PIECES of CHINA MATTING, at half the usual prices.
Yard wide, 7½d per yard
One yard and quarter, 10½d ditto
Yard and half, 12½d ditto.
Guaranteed the best quality.
!!! Note the name and address !!!
RUSH and ROUSSEAU, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.
!!! The Cheapest House in New South Wales !!!

THE MEXICAN HOUSE.
FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. wish to inform the ladies of Sydney and country that their new premises will be OPENED on THIS DAY with a new Stock of the following Goods, purchased for them in the English and French markets:—
In the Silk Department will be found—
Good black glace silk, 2s 6d yard, worth 3s 3d
Also,
Black ducapes, from 2s 9d to 8s 6d yard
Very best black glace, yard wide, from 5s to 7s 6d yard
4000 fancy silk dresses for young ladies, from 32s 6d to 70s full dress
40 shades in plain glace silks, from 4s to 6s 6d, value for a good deal more money.
In the Mantle Department will be found some beautiful grenadines and delaines, in all shades, originally purchased for the Indian market; dress muslins and bareges at half the present English invoice.
Fancy goods, stays, stockings, parachutes, gloves, ribbons, and all other goods too numerous to mention.
Housekeepers are invited to inspect our stock of white sheetings, blankets, quilts, towellings, diapers, &c., &c.
In the new Show Rooms will be found the cheapest lot of ladies' and children's underclothing and steel skirts that has been ever offered in this city.
We have also engaged a fashionable and first-class Milliner, also a good Dressmaker.
Ladies requiring Mourning will do well to inspect our crapes, merinoes, lustres, and coburgs.
The business will be conducted by Mr. Edmondson, who, from his general knowledge of the trade, will, we hope, give entire satisfaction.
Mark the address— FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., 160, King-street, Hill's New Buildings.

SELLING-OFF, in consequence of ill health.—Mrs. MAY, of Cavendish House, George-street, is now offering her valuable stock of Baby Linen, Millinery, and Underclothing, at nearly half price. Purchasers from the country will find this a good opportunity of securing choice goods at a low price.
The BUSINESS and LEASE of Premises to be disposed of. C. H. MAY, Cavendish House.

MILLINERY, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
MISS THYNNE (late with Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope) has much pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Sydney and suburbs, that she has taken one of those new and eligible shops, 102, King-street, known as Hill's-buildings, and will open it THIS DAY in the above business. Miss T. therefore solicits an inspection of her large stock of novelties in both branches, and feels confident that from her long experience in the trade that all ladies who may honour her with their commands, will receive such attention as to ensure their future patronage and support. Country orders carefully executed.

HOBSON and WHITING are selling EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s. the half-dozen; superior quality, 50s. the half-dozen, to open behind or in front. For excellence of fit, the open behind shirts are recommended.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Manufacturing Hatter and sole Chaco Maker to the Rifle Battalions, has much pleasure in informing the public that he has just landed a large stock of Woodrow's, Townend's, and other makers, best and most fashionable black and drab hats, French felts, Yankees, Prince of Wales, Doncasters, Ascots, washing hats, helmets, &c. Hats and caps made to order.
Address: 352, George-street (opposite his old established premises), and 64, Market-street.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The cheapest house in the colonies is T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets. An immense Stock to select from unequalled for cheapness and variety. Goods most carefully packed by experienced hands.

CUT Glass and Engraved flower Tubes, from 1s 6d each; Flower Stands, Metal Fittings, from 15s each; China Pomatum Pots, from 1s each; Parian Vases, from 1s; Glass Shades—all shapes and sizes, cheap at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George street, opposite the Markets.

CUT Wine Glasses, 4s dozen; heavy Tumblers, 4s dozen; Porous Water Coolers, 2s 6d each; Porous Butter Coolers, 3s each; Stone Jugs, 3 to set, 4s; Bedroom Candlesticks, from 1s each; odd Cups, all colours, 3s dozen; blue figured China Cups, only 5s dozen; and other goods equally cheap, too numerous to particularise at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets.

PHOSPHO-GUANO, the true Farmers' friend, suitable for root, grain, and green crops. EIGHT POUNDS a ton, bags included. ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO CO.'S Depot, 477, George-street. R. NOTT, Agent.
Sample bags at 5s. each.

A LADY, residing near the Domain, has comfortable ROOMS Vacant. Apply Senior's, 262, George-st.

BONUS.—Half of first year's salary will be given by advertiser for an Official Appointment worth £100 per annum or upwards. Superior Sydney references and security. W. D., HERALD Office.

CHRISTMAS Examinations.—A well-known Tutor is willing to conduct or assist. P. Q., HERALD Office.

GARDENER.—WANTED, a general useful Man. Apply to Mr. Cohen, Burwood.

HOUSE Wanted, with 5 or 6 rooms. Town or the suburb of Balmain preferred. Also, for a month or two, a small Furnished HOUSE. Apply to the Manager of the A. S. N. Co.

LAD, accustomed to the Painting, Wanted. Apply S. S. Goold, 29, Botany Road.

LOADING for LOUISA CREEK—Two Teams. A. A. Dunnicliff, 56, Clarence-street.

PARTNER wanted, for chemist and druggist, a good practical man to take an active part in a first-class business, in a good position in Sydney, with £300. Apply Gedye, M'Donald, and Co., 448, George-street.

REQUIRED, immediately, by a young Lady, a SITUATION, as Governess to young children, or Companion to a Lady; no objection to the country. Delta, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, by two Gentlemen, BOARD or Partial Board and Residence, where only two boarders are kept. Boardinghouse keepers need not apply. State terms. R. Q., HERALD Office.

TO SALESWOMEN.—Wanted, a young LADY to assist in the underclothing. Apply after 12 o'clock, Miss Thynne, 102, King-street.

TEAMS REQUIRED to LOAD to Bathurst, Sofala, Ironbarks, Dubbo, Mudgee, Tambaroora, Merrendee, Yass, Young, Murrumburrah. John Frazer and Co., Barrack-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a first-class MILLINER, salary no object; also IMPROVERS and APPRENTICES. Apply after 12 o'clock, Miss Thynne, 102, King-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a competent ASSISTANT. J. C. C., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good TROUSERS HAND, to work on the premises. G. Peirce, 68, King-street.

TAILOR wanted. Nicoll, 212, Pitt-street.

WANTED, OLD LEAD, small or large quantities. F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a steady General SERVANT. Apply next to No. 5, Prince street North.

WANTED, a MAN to work in a market garden. Apply Mr. Doyle, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a little GIRL to nurse a baby. Apply at 3, Jenkins-street.

WANTED, to SELL Chest of TOOLS, cheap, suitable for a gentleman. 70, Palmer-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as General Servants; good reference. Address S. M., 311, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a thorough Female SERVANT. Apply No. 22, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a good French COOK, à la Flore Australienne, 317, George street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 12 or 14, to mind a baby. No. 3, Francis-street.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, private family; terms moderate. W. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, two good GOATS, now in milk. Apply Limerick Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, at 10 o'clock, 20, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. Miss Hall, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 244, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, MEN to make kip boots, and a CLOSER. James Coleman, 565, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to take charge of a horse. 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a SITUATION as General Servant in a small family. Address S. H., 391, Bourke-st.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 14, to be generally useful. Grinding Young, Bullanaming-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Apply, after 9 o'clock, 328, George-street.

WANTED, two sitting HENS. H. Crane, 141, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Daily GOVERNESS, to teach 3 children under 10; reference required. Post Office, box 230.

WANTED, General SERVANT. One able to milk. Out of town. 149, Elizabeth street North.

WANTED, a GROOM and COACHMAN. 155, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Letters attended to.

WANTED, to SELL a HOUSE in Botany-street, Waterloo Estate, nearly opposite Buckland's Hotel.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid. B. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, SCABBLERS. Apply G. Renny, Haymarket, or Phillip-street.

WANTED, a steady, useful little GIRL, 425, Pitt-street South, near Liverpool street.

WANTED, for the suburbs, a good General SERVANT, Protestant. Mrs. Wilkins, Custom-house.

WANTED, an Unfurnished ROOM, for single lady, with use of kitchen fire. Address A. D., HERALD.

WANTED, a Second-hand Younger's COOKING STOVE. B. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a STONEMASON, to lay flagging. Apply 421. Pitt street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, good wages. Cable and Co., 664, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a plain COOK. Apply after 10, Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine sts.

WANTED, a MAN; must be a good milker, and make himself useful. Apply 454, George-street.

WANTED, a clean active Girl, about 17, as General SERVANT. Mr. E. Birch, grocer, Newtown Rd.

WANTED, a small HOUSE, with large yard, suitable for builder. State particulars. Permanently, HERALD.

WANTED, all kinds of Left-off CLOTHING. Norden, 617, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 13, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Partridge, 4, Thurlow-ter., Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL. Apply 3, Yarnold-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS to take a family's washing. Apply Mrs. Montague Levy, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, to SELL a large DRAY, suitable for a carrier. Apply 177, Sussex street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant). After 10 a.m., 16, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as Housemaid. No. 65, Burton-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as Waitress, and to be otherwise useful. 211, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. Apply at Rainbow Tavern.

WANTED, a 4-roomed HOUSE plastered; labour only. Surry-street, Darlinghurst, op. Windmill.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as General SERVANT. 149, William-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself generally useful. Jeweller, 82, King-street, at 9 a.m.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION as Housemaid or General Servant in a small family; good references. W. Y., Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Parlour Maid in a gentleman's family (Protestant). E. M., The Home, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, immediately, Furnished LODGINGS, 2 or 3 bedrooms, sitting-room, with use of kitchen. Apply to F. Graham, grocer, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, to Dispose of a GROCERY Business; good connection—respectable neighbourhood. Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, to Purchase a COTTAGE residence. Address, stating lowest cash price and particulars, M. A. V., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, a genuine first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE in town. Particulars to George Phillips, 348, George-street.

WANTED, a young Man, as BOOKKEEPER. Apply, by letter only, giving reference and salary required, to H. S. Bird, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Portable Steam ENGINE, about 3 or 4 horse-power. Apply, by letter, to Mr. J. Whitfield, Picton.

WANTED, a good VIOLIN-PLAYER for the Albert Quadrille Club, Forester's Hall, Waterloo. Apply this day, to Gardener's Arms, Botany Road.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, with good references—one accustomed to children. 172, Fitzroy-street.

WANTED, to purchase One or Two Acres of LAND, adjoining the Railway, within 6 or 7 miles from Sydney. Apply to L. W. Levy, Spring-street.

WANTED, immediately, a Furnished COTTAGE of three or four rooms, in a healthy neighbourhood. Address E., Post-office, Parramatta.

WANTED, immediately, a well-furnished COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, in a healthy situation in or near Sydney. Address E., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, in a family of only two persons, where all the large washing is given out, a tidy, willing, young person as General SERVANT. Apply, after 9 a.m., at 328, Crown-street, opposite the Reservoir.

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BURWOOD.—TO LET, a furnished COTTAGE, with superior accommodation. Apply R. Houston.

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